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ORIGIN OF THE CHICAGO FIRE. FOREST FIRE IN AMERICA. RELIEF FOR CHICAGO: SHIPPING BRITISH STORES; KILLING CATTLE AT CHICAGO. THE CITY OF NEW YORK STEAM-SHIP. RIVER STEAM-ENGINE. FIRE EXTINGUISHER. SHAM SIEGE AT CHATHAM. PORTRAITS OF THE LATE SIR RODERICK MURCHISON AND THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

ENGRAVINGS IN THIS WEEK'S NUMBER.



"Late on Sunday evening a boy went into a stable in Dekoven-street, near the river, on the west side, to milk a cow, carrying with him a paraffin lamp. This was kicked over by the cow, and the burning fluid scattered among the straw. This was the beginning of the great fire."

ORIGIN OF THE GREAT FIRE AT CHICAGO.

BRITISH MUSEUM

Topics of the Week.

THE GREAT FIRE AT CHICAGO

is still the most startling event which engages public attention, and, while we may express our great gratification at having been able to take prompt and sincerely earnest measures for helping to relieve the wants of the homeless and destitute people of that great city, we may yet set about organising more extended aid from this country, as an evidence of the fraternal sentiments that we entertain for our American kinsmen. At present the subscriptions, worthily representing some of our largest commercial houses and public companies, have been confined to comparatively few persons, and though doubtless local committees will open lists and receive donations, there seems to be some danger of their being either restricted in their action or not sufficiently general in their application.

Fresh in the memory of most Londoners is a case tried at one of our courts of law, at which an unauthorised person was charged with collecting (by means of public receiving-boxes) small subscriptions for the sick and wounded in the late war. Under any circumstances it is difficult for any private individual to become representative of a national movement, and more than ever so when he constitutes himself the almoner of subscriptions. Why should not collecting-boxes be placed at all the district postal telegraph offices in Great Britain, for the reception of the contributions that millions of English men and women would so willingly make to help their brethren and sisters at Chicago? It would be a labour of love for one of the officials at each office to open the box and calculate the amount, of which a memorandum could be made and sent with each day's contributions by post-office order to the Mayor of the principal town in each district.

THE EX-EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH

is being interviewed by local reporters in a manner which, however gratifying it may be to the readers of provincial newspapers, is scarcely dignified on the part of those literary adventurers who seem to think that they deserve well of their subscribers for dodging the Imperial exile out of all kinds of opinions, or, what perhaps is better, for attributing to him observations which are supposed to comport with British notions of the situation in France. One of the most remarkable opinions attributed to Napoleon III. is his surviving notion that another plébiscite is to be the instrument that will restore him to the throne of France; and, judging from such utterances as are known to have been made by him, and also from the express declarations of the most fervid Imperialists, there can be little doubt that he really *does* hold this appeal to the national vote to be the effectual means of subverting the former deposition of himself and his dynasty by an assembly whose political authority he ignores as completely as he does its representative character.

Louis Napoleon Bonaparte has so often proved that he knew the character of the French nation better than those who were ready to deride his conclusions that any criticism of his statements should be carefully guarded. Still, it does seem as though his faith in a plébiscite was almost fanaticism, and his own cautious action would lead one to believe that he is himself altogether uncertain of the result of such an experiment, even if means could at present be found of placing before the whole of the people of France such an issue as would give the supporters of the Empire the opportunity they need to advance its claims. It must be remembered that on every occasion when the plébiscite has been the final appeal—first on behalf of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, who sought to be perpetual President before he became Emperor, and afterwards on behalf of Napoleon III. and the dynasty—the choice presented to the people was that or revolutionary deluge. But for the horror with which the citizens of Paris as well as the people of some of the provinces had come to regard successive insurrections to which the country had been a victim, it is doubtful whether the results of the coup-d'état would have been indorsed by the national will, even under the skilfully organised leading of the electioneering agents of the President and his committee of the Elysée. But for the dread of the revival of the lawless assumptions of men like Blanqui and Barbès, and the leaders of the clubs—the Socialists and the Reds—the transposition from President to Emperor would never have been effected. It is on the same dread that the Imperial party may rely now; and it is difficult to say that they will count upon it altogether in vain. If the people of France could be sure that the Imperial hand upon the rein was as firm as it was in 1860, there would be little doubt that one more swift and comparatively bloodless revolution would take the Imperial family back to the Tuileries, where, just as the great palace itself would be rebuilt and furnished more splendidly than before, the Government of Napoleon III. would be reconstructed and the payment of the German indemnity would be felt less burdensome because of the feeling that France was still a nation with a crowned head and a Court which was the brilliant centre of attraction to all Europe. There is always in the French sentiment a longing after some ideal republic, an aspiration towards the stern, simple virtues of a Government chosen from amongst the best of the assembled citizens.

Theoretically, Frenchmen proclaim that a State conducted on some high classical model (which never yet existed) is the sole hope of their country; that, along with just laws, personal freedom, and unswerving fidelity to the principles of Government of the rigid Republic pattern, there must be individual innocence, the recognition of family virtues, the exercise of frugality, temperance, and purity of life; the scorn of enervating luxury, and of the vices that enfeeble and destroy national vitality.

Having settled all these obligations as being necessary for the revival and maintenance of the great nation to which he belongs, the average Frenchman goes off to witness the latest dramatic indecency by the younger Dumas, or joins in the complaints of his immediate friends, who lament the want of a brilliant Court and the stimulus given to trade, commerce, and national prosperity by the demands for Imperial splendour. Alas! the experiences of the French nation and of the people of Paris (that Imperium in Imperio) have been bitter enough in relation to the lawless and often bloody revolutions which have ever been successively the accompaniments and the ruin of attempts to establish the Republican régime. At the only period in French history when there seemed to be some probability of success, when insurrection had been quelled, and Lamartine's true principles of liberty, equality, and fraternity were likely to find exponents, the rabid democrats of the clubs and the societies were still squirming in the mud, to which they had been trampled only for a time. Once more the wheel was turning, and to save France from those who tried to establish a brutal tyranny in the name of "the people," the people themselves, or those who numerically represented them, were forced to look for the strong hand of a dictatorship. Cavaignac was the man who stood between the insurrectionists and the National Assembly. He represented inflexible law and order, while Lamartine represented the simple free and flexible working of the Constitution to which he sought to have given strength and firmness. What was the result? The people of Paris and the people of the provinces were alike doubtful of the power, if not of the sincerity, of an Assembly which could never save the capital from repeated conflicts nor their own Government from threatened dissolution. Rapidly the national longing changed from the wish for theoretical liberty to the desire for practical security; and amidst all the denunciations that the coup-d'état of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte evoked—denunciations in which honest politicians heartily joined—it was accepted as the bold and dexterous, if unscrupulous, determination of the President to carry out his own ultimate plans, and at the same time to interpret the half-expressed national will. Napoleon III. had either to succumb to the Assembly, which he himself declared to be both feeble and factious, or to assume that he himself represented the will of the French nation. Perhaps he really did represent that will, as far as it could be personified. At all events, there was but little conflict between it and his own, and, as was afterwards proved, his own was strongest. It is doubtful whether the people are much changed now; they are certainly not stronger; probably they are no more identified with Republican principles than they were then; but the title of the "Man of December" has been changed for that of the "Man of Sedan;" and Napoleon III., ex-Emperor, is older and no bolder than Louis Napoleon Bonaparte. It is there that the difference lies.

THE ELTHAM MURDER LIBEL

has been again refused trial by a grand jury, who found "no true bill;" and it may be hoped that we have now heard the last of these successive efforts to revive public attention to the original prosecution. Should any more such persistent attempts be displayed there may arise a suspicion that to have aided the acquittal of a client bearing the same name as himself, and charged with so terrible a crime, has been too much for the professional discretion of Mr. Pook, solicitor. The last two indictments thrown out by the grand jury each measured 9 yds. 1 ft. 2 in. in length. If these dimensions are any indication of the extent of Mr. Pook's ambition, the public may well be spared any further reference to a case the principal actor in which may well retire into that reasonable obscurity wherein lies his best hope of outliving the misfortune under which he has suffered.

THE DANGER OF BEING OUT AT NIGHT

is not confined to the probability of attack by garotters. Any person who, either from eccentricity or, because of having been closely employed during the day, goes out for a stroll after luckier mortals are snugly in bed, is now liable to immediate arrest, to be consigned to a lodging at the nearest police-station, and to be bailed before a magistrate the next morning on a charge of "loitering." Such a charge appears to be one of the privileges of the police under the new Habitual Criminals Act. Anyone found out of doors at an unusual hour, and not walking at a given rate, may be liable to suspicion, and anyone liable to suspicion may be taken into custody. Such is the reasoning of our modern Dogberrys; and accordingly two young men were this week brought up to the Greenwich Police Court for having been seen by a constable strolling about at the back of All Saints' Church, Hatcham. One of them was employed all day long, and until late in the evening, as sculleryman at a restaurant, and had no other opportunity of getting "a mouthful of fresh air" to take away the taste of the kitchen. The other was a friend who had agreed to keep him company in what would otherwise have been a lonely walk.

They were discharged, of course; but who is to rely on this contingency? and what compensation can be claimed for such an outrage on personal liberty?

Home News.

COURT.

THE QUEEN'S HEALTH has greatly improved, but her Majesty is still unable to join the family circle at meals, or to take walking exercise. Earl Granville gracefully referred to the Queen's illness in proposing her Majesty's health at the opening of the new Manchester Reform Club last week. The speech was made to a thronged assembly in the great Free Trade Hall, be it added:—"I rise, according to invariable custom, to propose as the first toast to that loyalty prescribes, and if I wanted to find one loyalty it is not to Manchester that I should come (Hear, hear). The Queen, that illustrious lady who fills the throne, ascended it three years earlier than we men are considered capable of taking upon ourselves the responsibility of our own private affairs. Since that time her knowledge of the spirit of the Constitution of this country, and her adherence to its maxims, have given a reign which in many respects is unparalleled in the history of this country or of other countries. I have no doubt that in Manchester, as in other parts of the country, deep sympathy has been felt with her Majesty in what has now become a very long illness, which during the last three months has afflicted her. I believe there has been nothing alarming in the illness. During a great part of it she has been able to transact business as usual; but there is no doubt it has been an illness of a most annoying and troublesome character to her Majesty. It is all the more sad that it has happened at a time and in a place where her Majesty is apt to seek repose, which is necessary for the restoration of her health and strength for the duties which she has to perform. I propose to you, ladies and gentlemen, the health of the Queen, with three times three." The Health of the Queen was drunk. (Applause). The toast having been given, the National Anthem was played upon the organ, the audience joining in the chorus.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES, attended by the Marchioness of Carmarthen and Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel, arrived at Marlborough House, on Saturday evening, from Drumlanrig Castle, on Saturday evening, having attended Divine service on Sunday. The Duke of Edinburgh arrived in town on Sunday from Floors Castle. The Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, and suite visited the Olympic Theatre, on Monday evening, to witness the performance of "The Woman in White."

THE ARGYLL FAMILY—including the Marquis of Lorne—partook of the sacrament in Inveraray parish church on Sunday, the Princess and Prince Arthur having previously retired.

A CABINET COUNCIL

was held on Saturday in Downing-street. The members present were—the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, the Lord Chancellor, the Marquis of Ripon, Viscount Hatherley, the Right Hon. H. A. Bruce, Earl Granville, the Earl of Kimberley, the Right Hon. E. Cardwell, the Duke of Argyll, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Right Hon. G. J. Goschen, the Marquis of Hartington, the Right Hon. C. Fortescue, the Right Hon. W. E. Forster, and the Right Hon. J. Bransfield.

MR. GLADSTONE AT BLACKHEATH.

On Monday the Gladstone Reception Committee made the final arrangements for the meeting on Blackheath this (Saturday) afternoon, when the Premier is to address his constituents. The hustings will be erected on the part of Blackheath between Greenwich Park wall and the Dover-road, with accommodation for 1500. The reception committee will have the disposition of two tickets each, in all eighty, the remainder being reserved for members of Parliament, gentlemen distinguished in politics, literature, &c., and which will be distributed at the discretion of the subcommittee, through Mr. Spencer, the secretary. In front of the hustings there will be an inclosure 20 yards long by 12 yards wide, which will give accommodation to 1000 persons. Around the inclosure there will be a space for 19,000 persons, and beyond that a barrier, the greater length of which will run parallel with Shooters'-hill-road. The committee unanimously resolved that Mr. Angerstein should preside on the occasion of Mr. Gladstone's address to his constituents, and that Mr. J. R. Jolly, of Woolwich, and Dr. Bennett, of Greenwich, should be the mover and seconder of the vote of confidence to Mr. Gladstone.

THE NEW ALLIANCE.

At a meeting of the members of the Universal Republican League, held on Monday night, at their rooms, Stanford-street—Mr. Burnside in the chair—the following resolution was adopted:—"That this meeting considers the new social and political alliance as a daring conspiracy to try and obstruct progress by taking necessary measures of reform, and to delude the working classes from the noble cause of Republicanism now making such rapid progress to elevate the oppressed people from degradation, and rescue society, equality, and justice."

PEEK'S POLITICS.

Reigate's rural charms appear sufficiently fascinating in Debenham's picturesque photographs to induce any "Sleepy Hollow"-ness in the politics of the town. Reigate has, however, in Mr. W. B. Peek, a Mayor too Liberal and earnest in his views to allow Reigate to retrograde. At a banquet given by Mr. Waterlow, on the 19th inst., he naturally took occasion, during their healths, to give an account of their stewardship. Equally naturally, he thought it a mistake to invite members of Parliament and then forbid them to talk politics; but he was sure that in their speeches they would bear in mind there were many people who thought the present Government a wise and earnest patriot.

Mr. W. H. Peek, M.P., showed in a peculiar manner how much he bore "in mind that there existed a Liberal party in the country." He condemned the waste of time that occurred last Session, and foresaw an equal waste of time in the present Session, owing to the unwise agitation about the House of Lords, the Education Bill, and deceased wife's sister. He denounced the Ballot as sneaking and un-English, and would oppose it, even though he stood alone in his opposition.

The Ballot is what the people intend to have, however, notwithstanding Mr. Peek's formidable opposition; and we shall be curious to see the result of the coming protection of every voter when Mr. Peek next asks the electors of Mid Surrey for their vote. It is such miserably-factious resistance as this that shows the tide of that good and sound legislation England needs so imperatively; but the tide is rising, and will, we hope, sweep down these feeble obstructives as early as next Session, some of which we trust Mr. Gladstone will foreshadow in his speech at Greenwich.

WORKMEN'S HALL CHEAP DINING-ROOMS.

The inaugural dinner under the system of supplying cheap food to the working classes took place, on Saturday evening, at the new hall opened by Messrs. Richard Wackett, and Co., at 31, Norton-folgate. There were nearly 300 tickets distributed, and almost as many were invited attended. The dinner consisted of Australian meat, at 2d.; legs of mutton (English), at 4½d. each, with a small plate; stewed beef and vegetables, 2d.; cauliflower, broccoli, greens, potatoes, and carrots, 1d.; plum pudding, 1d.; and custards, 2d. All the food left over from the day's dinner was given away gratis, in the shape of soup. Upwards of 500 gallons were distributed in this way after the dinner's dinner.

HAMPSTEAD SMALLPOX HOSPITAL.

The protracted inquiry into the management and condition of the Hampstead Smallpox Hospital has been continued. In the course of Monday's proceedings there was an unpleasant escape of gas, and Mr. Hammond, on proceeding to examine the burners, expressed his fear that there might be an explosion. Dr. Buchanan upon this very quietly rejoined, "That appears to be the only chance we have of getting to an end of this inquiry."

THE OCTOBER SESSIONS OF THE CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT

commenced on Monday. A considerable portion of the charge to the Grand Jury, delivered by the Deputy-Recorder, Mr. Thomas Chambers, related to the alleged libels on Edmund Walter Poole, who was tried for the murder of a young girl at Eltham. The alleged libels were contained in a pamphlet reviewing the trial, written by Mr. Newton Crossland, published by Mr. Farrah, and sold by Mr. Page, who were the three defendants. The learned Judge said that all criminal trials were obliged to be held in public, and the publication of bonâ fide unprejudiced reports and comments was strictly allowable. A leading article upon a trial, if it contained no malice, and was a fair criticism of the facts, and drew only fair inferences with an honest purpose, was protected by the law. It was for the grand jury to say whether or not the pamphlet in question had exceeded the proper bounds of criticism—or, in other words, whether it was a libel or not. Later in the day the grand jury came into court and announced that they had ignored the bills against the three defendants.

Amongst the Prisoners tried were two notorious coiners, one William Williams and his wife, each of whom was sentenced to fourteen years' penal servitude. John Gomm, formerly a letter-carrier, pleaded guilty to having stolen a number of post letters, and was sentenced to five years' penal servitude. Jeremiah Stevens, a gardener, lately in the service of Sir W. Bodkin, was convicted of robbery, and sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

SHOCKING MURDER IN IRELAND.

A farmer named Edward Bryan, residing about two miles from Moynalty, was shot while sitting in his own house, on Monday night, under circumstances which leave little doubt that the outrage was agrarian. Bryan was sitting at the fire, with his back towards the door, between him and which there was a partition with a small window in it. While in this position some person entered noiselessly by the door, and discharged a pistol or blunderbuss from behind the partition. Six large slugs entered Bryan's neck, killing him instantly. A little girl was the only other person in the house at the time. The nephew of the deceased, Peter Bryan, has been arrested, as circumstances point to him as the guilty person. It appears that the deceased had purchased a large tract of land lately, at one corner of which Peter Bryan, his nephew, resided, and that he had taken proceedings at last sessions with a view of evicting him.

THE HOME SECRETARY AND THE FENIAN AMNESTY MOVEMENT.

At a Meeting of the Dublin Amnesty Association, held on Monday evening, the following letter was read:—

"Whitehall, Oct. 17, 1871.

"Sir,—I am commanded by her Majesty to acknowledge the receipt of a petition purporting—it does not appear on what authority—to represent the wishes of the people of Dublin, adopted at a public meeting in the Phœnix Park on the 3rd Sept., praying for the release of certain prisoners who were not included in the recent amnesty, being soldiers convicted by courts-martial for Fenianism and prisoners implicated in the rescue of a political prisoner at Manchester. Her Majesty accepts, and has acted on the principle that political offences should, when the danger arising from them has passed away, in conformity with the sentiment of the age, be treated with leniency; but the murder of Police-Sergeant Brett was not, in her Majesty's judgment, a political offence; and still less can she consent to place in that category the conduct of those who, by perjury and mutinous acts, have brought disgrace on the profession of gallant soldiers. Her Majesty commands me to add that, while she recognises the humane feelings which have suggested a prayer of this nature, she cannot but regret that it has been presented, as it might naturally raise hopes which could only end in disappointment.—I have the honour to be, Sir,

"Your obedient Servant,

"H. A. Bruce.

"Patrick James Smyth, M.P."

Mr. Butt, in addressing the Amnesty Association, said that he did not believe the letter was dictated by the Queen. He proposed four resolutions, to the effect that the association heard with astonishment and regret the reply of the Secretary of State to the people of Dublin, in which the Minister attempted to throw personally on the Queen the refusal to comply with an act of mercy and grace; that the unjustifiable use of the Sovereign's name was calculated to excite feelings of dissatisfaction amongst the people of Ireland against the Queen; and that the association protested against the reply as inconsistent with the dignity of the Crown and with the constitutional rights and privileges of the people.

It was also resolved that a reply to the letter be sent to Mr. Gladstone.

LOUIS NAPOLEON INTERVIEWED.

The *Times* has been emulating our provincial contemporaries. It has received from a trustworthy source the following account of a conversation which was held, on Sunday, at Chiselhurst between the Emperor Napoleon and the *Times'* informant, who was authorised to publish the statement. In order to lend additional weight to his report of the interview, the correspondent gives the exact words employed by the Emperor, accompanied by an English translation, which we append:—

"It is pretended that the Bonapartists are conspiring. I do not believe it. It is only parties who feel themselves in a minority in the country who have recourse to occult practices. It is only those who wish to impose their views upon the larger number who conspire.

"When a man has been, as I have been, during twenty-three years at the head of a great nation, and when he has been animated by a single thought—the welfare of his country—he preserves the sentiment of his dignity, the conviction of his rights, and casts away from him the low intrigues which degrade those who have recourse to them.

"Without illusions and without discouragement, I rely upon the justice of the French people, and I am resigned to my fate, whatever may be the decrees of Providence.

"Moreover, when one has fallen from such a height, the first sentiment one experiences is not the desire to again mount upon the pinnacle, but to seek the causes of the fall in order to explain one's conduct and combat calumny, while still recognising one's faults. In doing this one reviews the past, rather than seeks to read the future, and strives much more to justify one's self than to accomplish a restoration.

"Hence the legitimate desire to employ public means of refuting unjust attacks and of rectifying erroneous appreciations. To enlighten public opinion by truthful statements is a duty to those whom fortune has struck down; while all agitation to attempt the re-establishment of the Imperial régime would only retard the moral reaction which has already commenced.

"To all those who have come from France to visit me I have held the same language:—'I am opposed,' I have said to them, 'to either intrigues or plots. France needs repose to enable her to recover from her disasters.' He would be most culpable who should seek to foment trouble for the advancement of his personal interests. The present Government is merely provisional, and does not in the future exclude any form of Government. To attempt to overthrow it would be a bad action, though my rights remain still intact; and, so long as the people shall not have been regularly consulted, no decision of the Chamber can prevent me from being the legitimate Sovereign of France.'

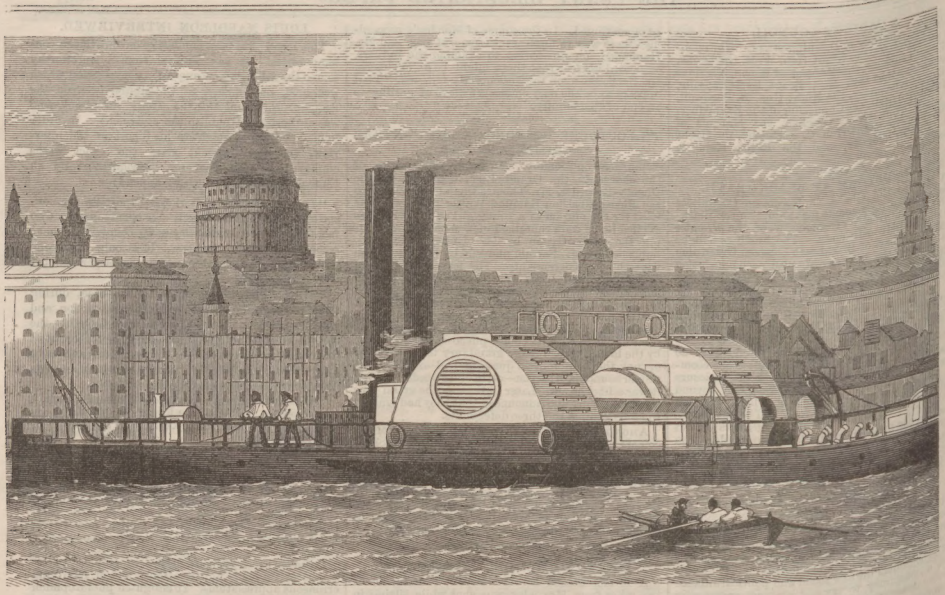
"Many officers have written to me to ask if they should place themselves at the disposition of the present Government, and, if I consented, to release them from their oath. I have answered that the question being plainly stated between order on the one hand and the most frightful anarchy on the other, they should not hesitate to serve their country; but that I could not release them from their oath until, by a direct vote, the entire nation shall have chosen a definitive Government.

"Thus, you see, like the man in 'Horace,' I wrap myself in my right and my resignation. Strong in my own conscience, I restrain the impatience of some and despise the treachery and the insult of others. I observe, with a certain degree of satisfaction, that the Republic is forced to act with severity against th very men who, during twenty-three years, attacked my Government, and to adopt many of the measures which I regarded as indispensable to the maintenance of order; but, as I am not a man of party, this feeling gives place in my heart to another and a stronger—the pain with which I see the destinies o France delivered over to the hazard of events, the fury of factions, the weakness of men in power, and the exactions of the foreigner."

Ascent of Vesuvius by the Queen of Holland. The *Journal of Naples* states that the Queen of Holland, on the 17th, made the ascension of Mount Vesuvius from Resina.

"The Theatres of Paris are preparing a new Sedan." Such is the verdict of the *Telegraph*, apropos of the fashionable world of Paris thronging to enjoy the immoral novelty of M. Dumas, "Une Visite de Noces."

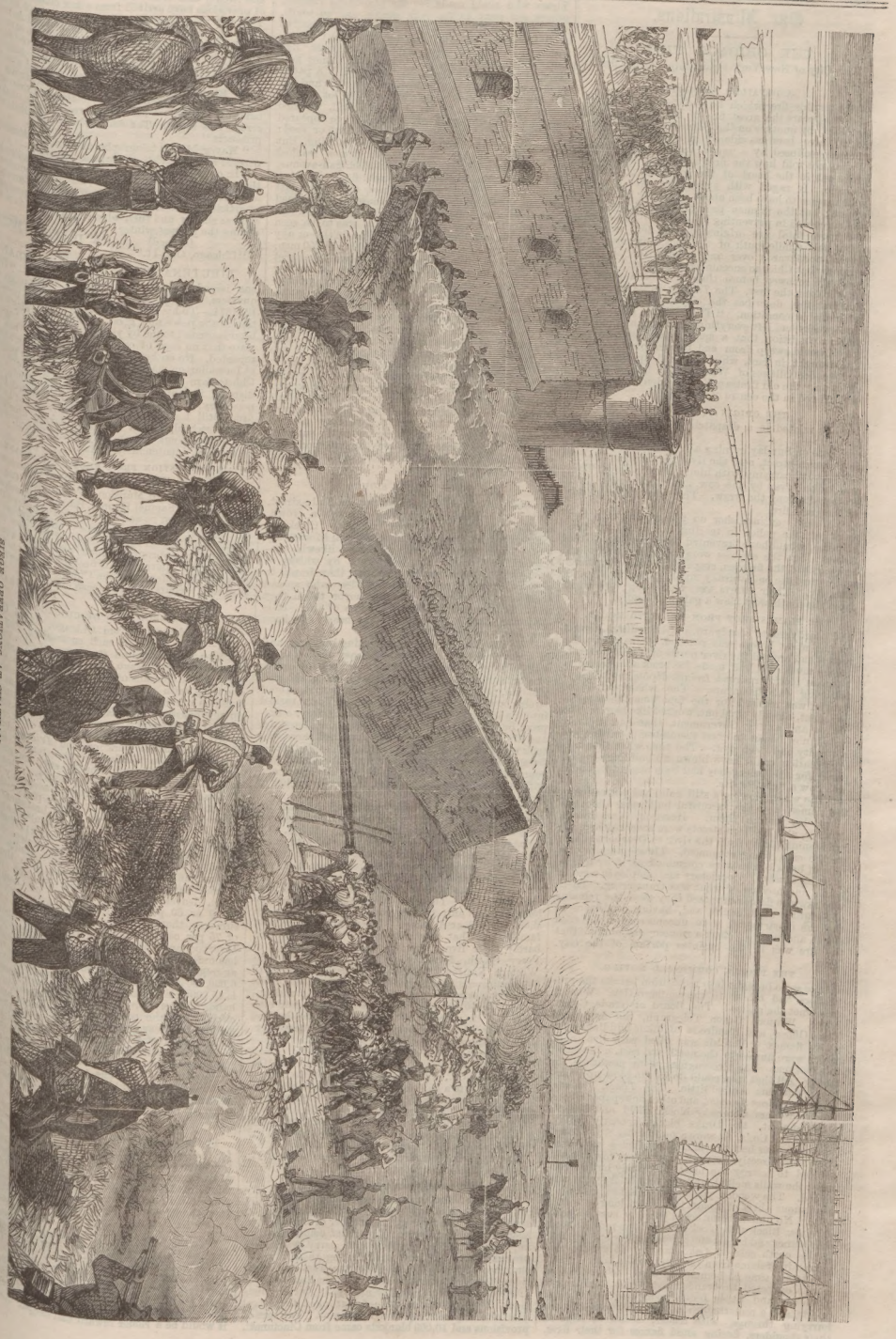
The Famous Theory of Mr. Darwin has just led to a development, for a parallel to which we may look in vain through his learned and startling pages. A respectable young man named Howard, belonging to Cardiff, on Thursday week, jumped into the river Eden off Carlisle Bridge, and was drowned before help could reach him. In a packet which, just before the leap, he sent by a messenger to the police-office, the suicide assigned the motives that had led him to transgress the Almighty's "canon 'gainst self-slaughter." The Darwinian theory, he said, had proved man to be descended from monkeys, and therefore he did not wish to live any longer.



RIVER FIRE-ENGINE



EXPERIMENTS WITH THE FIRE EXTINGUISHER.



SIEGE OPERATIONS AT CHATEAU.

Our Illustrations.

THE CHICAGO FIRE.

The City of New York steam-ship was the first to bring us

A DETAILED NARRATIVE

of the terrible fires which have devastated Chicago. It now appears the great fire of Sunday had been preceded by another on the Saturday, which would itself have been considered extraordinary had it not been eclipsed by a much vaster conflagration. We are not told how the first was occasioned, but it broke out in the heart of the southern portion of Chicago. It raged with great fury over a space which seems to have been about a quarter of a mile square; but the firemen promptly grappled with it and succeeded in preventing its spread. The second and more fatal fire originated, the next evening, about half a mile south of the spot thus burnt, and spread northwards over and beyond it. It thus appears that Chicago succumbed to a second assault, suddenly renewed before time had been given to recover from the first. The *Tribune*, in its account of the first fire, describes the city as in a peculiarly inflammable condition. "The absence of rain for three weeks had left everything in so dry and inflammable a condition that a spark might start a fire which would sweep from end to end of the city." The drought, in fact, which parched up the forests and wooden villages of West Canada had a similar effect on "the old firetraps" of wooden houses which still existed in the centre of Chicago.

THE ORIGIN OF THE FIRE

is thus related in a despatch from Chicago, dated Oct. 10:—

"Late on Sunday evening a boy went into a stable in Dekoven-street, near the river on the west side, to milk a cow, carrying with him a paraffin lamp. This was kicked over by the cow, and the burning fluid scattered among the straw. This was the beginning of the great fire.

"A single extinguisher on the ground, or active work of the police in tearing down one or two shanties, would have prevented the spreading of the flames; but the engines were waited for, and when they arrived the firemen, stupefied by their exertions at the first fire on Saturday night, worked slowly and clumsily. Their efforts were unavailing; the wind from the south-west blew a gale. Rapidly,

THE FLAMES SHOT FROM HOUSE TO HOUSE,

and boardyard to boardyard, until the district burnt on the night before was reached. Meanwhile the flames had crossed the river north of Twelfth-street, on the south side, and made for brick and stone and business blocks, railroad freight dépôts, and manufacturing establishments. The whole extent of danger was realised for the first time; the fire department, already tired out, worked like heroes. The Mayor and sitting Government, that had supinely rested, now began to exert themselves; but the opportunity had been lost. The time when thorough organisation could have blown up buildings or prepared for the emergency had been neglected, and it was now a fight for life.

"The wind, blowing a stiff gale, had possession of the flames, and the beautiful buildings, Chicago's glory, lay before them. Harrison, Van Buren, Monroe, and Madison streets were soon reached, the intervening blocks from the river to Dearborn-street, on the east, being consumed. Three-quarters of a mile of brick blocks were consumed as if by magic. It being Sunday, proprietors and employés were at home, unconscious of what was transpiring. Those who saw the flames supposed they were the remains of Saturday night's fire, and, having confidence in the fire department, were unconcerned. Between eleven and twelve o'clock a rumour got abroad that the fire was in the business portion of the city. Then

THE PEOPLE COMMENCED MOVING.

Horses were brought into requisition to take the proprietors and others to the conflagration. What a scene met their gaze! The Board of Trade, Courthouse, Western Union Telegraph, the Associated Press Offices, and hundreds of other buildings were all in flames. The air was filled with live coals, which were hurled to the north and east, a beacon of destruction. The fire-engines were powerless for saving. All that men could do was to blow up buildings; but this availed little. The *Times*, *Tribune*, *Post-Republican Journal*, and other newspaper offices, the Westerners' Company block, Field and Leiter's establishment, the Drake block (recently built), Farwell and Co.'s, all were soon in ashes. It seemed that no sooner had the flames reached a wall than they went directly through, and a very few minutes sufficed to destroy the most elaborately built structure; the walls melted, and the very bricks were consumed. The wooden pavement took fire, making a continuous sheet of flame two miles long by a mile wide. No human being could possibly survive many minutes. Block after block fell, and the red-hot coals shot higher and higher and spread further and further, to the north side of Lake-street. It was a vast mountain of flame from the river to the lake.

"At one time so hemmed in were the people that it was expected thousands must perish. Sherman, Tremont, and other hotels were emptied of their guests, and a remarkable sight presented itself in the hurrying throngs, with trucks, sacks, or bags on their shoulders, fleeing amid flames for their lives. Those who could made for the remaining bridges, others got next to the lake shores, and so south. One block in all the vast business section remained at daylight—viz., the Tribune block. The Custom-house and Horore block, in Dearborn-street, had burnt, and those who had fought the flames here thought at least this block could be saved. A patrol of men under Sam Medill swept off live coals and put out flames in the side walks; and another lot of men, under the direction of Mr. Joseph Medill, watched the roofs. At half-past seven o'clock these appeared safe, and most of the men went to get rest or food: a number went to sleep in the Tribune building. But there was a change of wind, the flames reached Wabash-avenue, State-street, and Michigan-avenue, and soon the Vickers Theatre caught fire. In a few moments the Tribune was in flames, and at the last moment the sleeping men were aroused and rescued from the flames. By ten o'clock in the forenoon this remaining block was in ashes. Now was to be seen the most remarkable sight ever beheld in this or any other country. There were from 50,000 to 75,000 men, women, and children fleeing by every available street and alley to the southward and westward, attempting to save their clothing and their lives; every available vehicle was brought into requisition, for which enormous prices were paid, and the streets and side walks presented an extraordinary sight. Thousands of persons and horses inextricably commingled; poor people of all colours and shades and of every nationality, from Europe, China, and Africa, in the excitement, struggled with each other to get away. Hundreds were trampled under foot. Men and women were loaded with bundles and their household goods, to whose skirts were clinging tender infants, half dressed and barefooted, all seeking a place of safety. Hours afterwards these might have been seen in vacant lots, or in the streets far out in the suburbs, stretched in the dust. These are the suffering lambs whom Christ now calls on the rich world to feed and clothe. One of the

MOST PITIFUL SIGHTS

was that of a middle-aged woman on State-street, loaded with bundles, struggling through a crowd, singing the Mother Goose melody, 'Chickery, chickery, crany crow; I went to the well to wash my toe.' There were hundreds of others likewise distracted, and many made desperate by whisky or beer—which, from excess of thirst, they drank, in absence of water, in great quantities—who spread themselves in every direction, a terror to all they met. It is fearful to think of the loss of life. It is conjectured, with good cause, that nearly 500 have been burnt to death.

"We saw four men enter a burning building, and in a moment they were overwhelmed by a falling wall. There was a crowd of men around the corner of a building trying to save property, when, the wall yielding, some of them were buried beneath it. About twelve or fifteen men, women, and children rushed into the building of the Horticultural Society, a fire-proof building; in a few minutes the flames burst up, and they were burnt to death. Amongst those who took refuge in this building was the venerable Colonel Samuel Stone, eighty years of age, for a long time connected with the society; also John B. Gerard and wife, and Madame de Pelnrone, the noted teacher of music.

"It is feared that a large number of children, inmates of the Catholic Orphan Society, State-street, were also burnt, as many of them are missing. On Chicago-avenue a father rushed up stairs to carry three children away, when he was overtaken by the flames and perished with them. The mother was afterwards seen on the north-west side.

"In the same neighbourhood a family of five persons perished. The list of such fatalities is very long, and can only be fully verified after the smoke shall have cleared away. There are hundreds of families on that side who saved no clothing, but barely their lives. Among those is the family of Perry Smith, formerly president of the North-Western Railroad Company. A careful survey of the insurances shows that there were written on the property destroyed over 200,000,000 dols.; add another 100,000,000 dols. to this sum, and a fair estimate can be reached of the loss. All the leading merchants who have been seen express their determination to resume business at once. This includes heavy houses, such as John V. Farwell; Field, Leiter, and Co.; and Sprague, Warner, and Co. Farwell and Co., and Field, Leiter, and Co., saved from 300,000 to a half-million dollars worth of goods. Both firms have already established head-quarters on the west side. The energy and spirit of the American character are illustrated by the promptitude with which they have set about repairing the city and the courage with which they face the difficulties."

The following despatch, dated Chicago, Oct. 11, describes the means adopted for

THE RELIEF OF THE SUFFERERS.

"A great deal of suffering has occurred among the people since Monday night, who were obliged to camp out on the prairie. A number of deaths have resulted from exposure. The relief committee has impressed all kinds of vehicles to carry water and provisions to them, and are bringing them into the churches and school-houses on the west and south sides. Immense quantities of provisions have arrived, many car loads being cooked and ready for distribution. The committee have telegraphed to several places to stop sending more at present. Ten cars of provisions and 10,000 blankets came from Cincinnati, and twenty cars from St. Louis. A large quantity of provisions have arrived from other countries. New York has made tenders of large amounts of money, many of her private citizens giving 10,000 dols. each. All the railroads leading out of Chicago are carrying free of charge such of the homeless as have friends in other places. The Common Council has passed an order of ordinance fixing the price of bread at eight cents for a loaf of twelve ounces, and fixing the penalty at ten dollars for a violation of this ordinance. Forty-one persons were shot in making arrests last night. The station-house is filled with prisoners."

"Mayor Mason telegraphs to all committees and persons sending aid to Chicago as follows:—

"In cases where money is subscribed, send or hold the money subject to my order, instead of purchasing supplies. This will prevent our receiving an excess of articles, and enable us to buy those we most needs such as shelter and fuel, which will be so necessary during the present winter.

"R. D. MASON, Mayor.

"Chicago, Oct. 11."

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SHERIDAN

has issued the following military order:—"Headquarters, Military Division, Missouri, Chicago, Oct. 12, 1871.—To his Honour the Mayor.—The preservation of the peace and good order of this city having been intrusted to me by your Honour, I am happy to state that no case of outbreak or disorder has been repeated. No authenticated report of an attempt at incendiarism has reached me, and as the people of Chicago are calm and well-disposed, the force at my disposal is ample to maintain order should it be necessary to protect the district devastated by the fire. Still I would suggest to citizens not to relax their watchfulness till the smouldering fires of the burned buildings are entirely extinguished. P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieutenant-General."

A SUGGESTION FROM PRESIDENT GRANT.

The following has been telegraphed to Boston:—

"Executive Mansion, Washington, Oct. 11.

"To the Hon. Samuel Hooper, Boston, Massachusetts.

"Would it not be well for the good people of Boston to dispense with the ceremony and expense of having public reception on the occasion of my visit to your city, and to appropriate such portion of funds set apart for that purpose as is deemed advisable for the relief of the sufferers by the Chicago disaster? I am sure such a course would please me.

(Signed) "U. S. GRANT."

REBUILDING OF CHICAGO.

A later despatch from Chicago, dated Oct. 13, says:—"The dawn of each succeeding day brings brighter prospects, and the hope of the energetic men who made Chicago what it was is strengthened. Twenty-one columns of the *Tribune* of this morning are filled with advertisements of business changes. Builders are overwhelmed with applications to put up new houses. One man had sixteen contracts last night. The county supervisors met to-day, and resolved to rebuild the Court House at once. Men have been put to work on the former building, which is to be similar to the former structure, with the addition of such improvements as past experience renders necessary. One of the *Tribune*'s eight-cylinder presses was ready to-day. The other can be repaired. Active preparations are going on for the restoration of all branches of business. So far, none of the bank vaults have been found injured. The Union Hall is in perfect condition. Every dollar of the millions of deposit in the Fidelity Safe Deposit Companies' vaults is in safe. The amount of the funds saved from the vaults of the banks, added to the balances in New York, leaves them an amount of cash in vaults to 40 or 50 per cent discount, and, with the insurances that will be paid, ensures the collection of 75 per cent of their loans by the banks. The Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company has ordered the payment of their losses at once. The aggregate losses of these companies at Albany is 45,000 dols. This company has been placed in the hands of receivers. There is little doing in produce circles, but the commission merchants and grain dealers are busy preparing for a proposition made by members of the Board of Trade to settle outstanding contracts on the basis of last Saturday's market. The total amount of grain remaining in the elevators is 5,000,000 bushels. It is estimated that the loss in grain will amount to 2,000,000 bushels."

GRATITUDE FOR RELIEF.

The large sums subscribed all over the kingdom for the relief of Chicago are being acknowledged with touching gratitude. On the 20th inst. the Lord Mayor received, through Mr. H. T. Parker, of the Old Broad-street, the honorary secretary to the American Relief Committee, the subjoined telegram from the Mayor of Chicago, received that morning:—

"THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD MAYOR.

"To the Lord Mayor of London,—We this moment have advice of your Lordship's further remittance of £7000 on behalf of our afflicted citizens. Our city's munity has demonstrated the universal brotherhood of mankind. If your Lordship and your English brethren could see how in our desolation these munificent gifts give us heart for the present and hope for the future, it would be a richer reward and deeper acknowledg-

best than our emotion and words of gratitude can possibly express.—R. B. Mason, Mayor of Chicago."

A Chicago letter says:—"One most striking circumstance, to me almost as astounding as the great fire itself, is the grand and spontaneous outburst of sympathy, aid, and brotherly love which comes to us from all parts of the world. It is a touching spectacle, this man-to-man, shoulder-to-shoulder way of standing by us. I have seen strong men, accustomed to the battles and the wear and tear of life, whom the loss of enormous fortunes could not bear down, stand at the corners of our streets with the tears in their eyes as the kindly words came pouring in upon them on the telegraph wires. They could only ejaculate, 'God bless them!' I can say no more than they—'God bless all who have raised their little finger for Chicago!'"

TERRIBLE FOREST FIRES IN AMERICA.

THREE THOUSAND SQUARE MILES OF TERRITORY DAMAGED.

Intelligence received in Liverpool from Milwaukee up to Oct. 4 states that the fires which have been raging in the woods between Green Bay and Michigan had extended across Fox River, and covered a strip of thirty miles wide in Schawano and Oconto counties. The large lumbering towns of Marinette and Pishtego were threatened with destruction. The fires were raging over 2000 square miles of territory. About one hundred families had been rendered homeless. Green Bay and other towns were full of refugees, and it was considered that another hundred families were in danger of being burnt out. Farm buildings, bridges, fences, and absolutely everything had been swept away. Thousands of square miles of valuable pine-forests had been destroyed, and great numbers of bears and other wild beasts had been driven from the woods, and were running about the country in all directions. The entire population had been fighting the fires without success. Many of the people had been suffocated by the heat and smoke. All supplies of food for man and beast had been destroyed, and starvation during the coming winter stared the unfortunate people in the face. In Ohio the woods were on fire on both sides of the Wabash and Toledo railroad for the greater part of the way between Antwerp and New Haven, covering an area of four or five miles. The woods were also burning between Antwerp and Fort Wayne, destroying the timber, hundreds of cords of firewood, and miles of fences. The trains were delayed in consequence of the replacing of heated rails with new ones; and the corn-fields and meadows were entirely destroyed.

The *New York Tribune* of Oct. 7 contains the following on the same subject from St. Paul, Minnesota, the date of the despatch being Oct. 6:—"The great prairie fire is still raging with unabated fury. Its course is south-east, and up to last accounts it had reached nearly as far south as the Iowa border, and reached as far as the Minnesota River, which, it is hoped, will stay its further progress. A high wind yesterday drove the fire forward with great rapidity, and it was burning fiercely in the extensive woods around Glencoe, Lesceur, Mankato, and New Ulm, principally to houses, barns, fences, hay, wheat, and live stock. Many small towns have been completely destroyed, and solitary farmhouses in the track of the fire have almost invariably been burned to the ground. The amount of suffering must necessarily be great, as many farmers have lost everything—homestead, live stock, and crops."

Despatches from Detroit, dated Oct. 12, state that the largest portion of the city of Manistee, Michigan, has been destroyed by fire. Manistee is on the east coast of Lake Michigan, a place of 4000 inhabitants, and one of the greatest lumber-producing towns in the State.

Washington, D.C., Oct. 12.

Secretary Boutwell this morning received the following telegram:—

"Port Huron, Michigan, Oct. 12.—The villages and houses along the coast, from the foot of Lake Huron around into Saginaw Bay, are exposed to a dreadful conflagration by fire in the woods. Hundreds of people have been burnt out and are starving. We ask orders for the revenue-steamer Fessenden to go along the coast and relieve the sufferers as long as necessary. The Fessenden has been up and is now burning. The people were driven into the lake to escape the fire. Over 300 have been brought here already. We are doing all we can, and need the service of this vessel. Answer immediately.

(Signed) "O. D. Conger.

"Mr. C. J. H. Sanborn, Collector of Customs."

The Secretary, in reply, ordered the commanding officer of the Fessenden to report to Collector Sanborn in accordance with that request.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK STEAM-SHIP.

The superb iron steam-ship depicted by us this week is of more than ordinary interest, as being the vessel which has brought us the first despatches describing at length the lamentable Chicago fire. She has been well tried in the troughs of the Atlantic waves, and ten years the City of New York has voyaged between Liverpool and America, and her speed has been proved by extremely quick voyages. In her very first trip across the Atlantic and back on the return voyage from New York to Queenstown she has done in nine days nineteen hours. It is in floating palaces like the City of New York that a recent leader-writer in the *Telegraph* suggested that a part of the autumn vacation might best be spent. The best of good company, the most bracing sea-air, living fit for kings, and all at reasonable hotel rates: such were the inducements offered for a holiday trip to America and back. Certainly, the splendid appearance of the City of New York (to cite her as an example of all the fine ocean liners) lends enchantment to the idea. She measures 350 ft. in length, 50 ft. in breadth, is 37 ft. 6 in. deep, 2560 tons, old measurement. The City of New York was constructed by Messrs. Tod and Macgregor, of the Clyde, and, like the other vessels built by this firm for the Inman line, is a model of marine grace and beauty.

THE LESSON OF THE FIRE.

"A Fireman" writes to the *Times* a rather alarming letter apropos of the Chicago fire:—

"The question now naturally arises, What shall we do? Shall we stand by with folded arms, and be satisfied, because we have sent out a princely donation to relieve the necessities of the present, and mitigate the worst consequences of what must have been the frightful errors of the past, or shall we boldly take the lesson to ourselves, and calculate how we stand for the future in the event of a similar calamity befalling us?

"It is all very well to say we have a good Building Act and an energetic, well-equipped Fire Brigade. What of that? So also had the city of Chicago, and yet it is in ruins. The devastated portion contained, for the most part, buildings which, for apparent strength, solidity, and excellence of material for resisting fire, could vie with those of any other city in the world except Paris; and, indeed, the same may be said of the new parts of all the great cities of the States. There is in no part of London a district of anything like corresponding size which could resist the progress of a conflagration as the devastated portion of Chicago could. This is the deliberate opinion of some who have the best means of knowing, and, such being the case, it would seem to be a wise and reasonable course to take immediate steps to improve our condition, or at least to increase our information concerning a subject of such vital importance."

THE METROPOLITAN FIRE BRIGADE.

To the perfecting of this gallant force we look as the best answer to "A Fireman." The brigade has within the last few years added the floating fire-engines depicted by us to its force. Permanently stationed at Southwark Bridge, she is instantly available for the suppression of any fire that may break out in the riverside warehouses, in the shipping, or in the docks.

THE "EXTINCTEUR."

The value of this fire-extinguisher was demonstrated in February, 1869, when several conflagrations were speedily suppressed on the Thames Embankment before the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Sutherland. This admirable fire-engine is portable, and the active agent is carbonic acid gas.

"L'Extincteur" consists of a strong metallic cylinder containing water, supersaturated with this gas, which is generated in the closed vessel by a simple contrivance. When the tube connected with the cylinder is opened the elasticity of the confined gas projects the liquid with great force to some distance. The gas, being in this manner freed from pressure, is liberated from the water, and acts on the burning materials; and the carbonic acid, on account of its great density, is not so readily dissipated as would be the case if a lighter gas were used. The machine is of a size to be carried upon a man's back, leaving his hands quite free to manage the hose and tap. It has already come into use in many factories and warehouses in the north of England, and in the mansions of the Duke of Sutherland, the Duke of Argyll, and other noblemen; and its utility has been proved in repeated cases where a large amount of property has been saved by this means from destruction.

SHAM SIEGE AT CHATHAM.

The Duke of Cambridge witnessed a series of siege operations at Chatham, on Tuesday, performed under the command of Major-General Brownrigg. These interesting sham sieges are of annual occurrence, and their spirited aspect may be realised by our Engraving of a mock assault at Chatham.

Tuesday's siege formed a good finish to the autumn manœuvres in Surrey. An enemy was supposed to have invested Chatham—some two months ago—to have commenced the siege in due form, and to have thrown up works against the northern end of the lines; thus securing the support of their navy, for they were masters of the Medway. During the summer two parties of engineers had been mining and countermining in attack and defence of St. Mary's right demi-bastion. They were prohibited from holding any communication whatever with each other; and, after about three weeks of cautious digging, the attacking party were ready to fire two charges of 1000 lb. each. These mines were exploded on Tuesday; and while the Duke and his party were on their round of inspection the besiegers had time to form lodgments in the crater caused by the explosion. The besieged had been no less indefatigable, as the enemy found to their cost in the course of the afternoon, when their lodgments were blown up by countermines, and a desperate sortie made in several columns. The guard of the trenches was driven back and part of the works demolished, and by-and-by the main body of the enemy was brought up, and the sortie repulsed. The besiegers were then to proceed to give a Roland for an Oliver, escalading Prince Henry's bastion and the Gillingham face. The umpires were more generous than in the manœuvres; the patriots in full dress had to give way to the foreigners in forage caps; and Chatham, which saw the Dutch flag once, was taken by escalade. A march past ended the day.

THE LATE SIR RODERICK MURCHISON.

We regret to record the death of Sir Roderick Murchison, which took place on Sunday evening, at half-past eight o'clock, at his residence in Belgrave-square. He had been in his ordinary health until the previous Thursday, when he caught a cold, from the effects of which he never recovered. Sir Roderick was born in 1792, in Ross-shire, being the son of Mr. Kenneth Murchison, of Taradale, and received his principal education in Marlow Military College. He entered the old Portuguese wars in 1807, and served as an officer until 1816, having been during the time promoted to the rank of Captain, and appointed on the staff of his uncle, Sir Alexander Mackenzie, in Sicily. He carried the colours of his regiment under Wellesley, and was with Moore in the retreat of Corunna. After the peace of 1816 he left the Army, having married the daughter of General Hugonin. For some time he travelled in various regions, and seemed inclined to field sports; but Sir Humphrey Davy—whose influence was strongly reinforced by that of an excellent wife—led him to turn his attention to science, which henceforth became the absorbing pursuit of his life. Nevertheless, in all his work there lingered traces of the soldier. Having turned his attention particularly to

GEOLOGY,

he became a Fellow of the Geological Society in 1825. He at once proceeded upon geological tours of extraordinary extent throughout Europe. Still, he began his work with his own country. It is doubtful whether the history of science can record a more patient and thorough work, or one resulting in more palpable gains, than that seven years' labour amid the rocks of south-western England and Wales, which ended in giving geology its "Silurian System." The rocks embraced in that system had been previously a scientific No-Man's Land, until Murchison reduced its organic remains to a clear general classification.

He next traced the extension of the Silurian system, and all the other Palæozoic rocks to Norway and Sweden, and in 1840 he commenced a geological survey of the Russian Empire. Upon the presentation, in 1841, of the first report upon this survey, he was presented by the Emperor Nicholas with the order of St. Anne and several other tokens of regard. After three years' additional labour Mr. Murchison completed his survey of Russia, when the Emperor conferred upon him the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Stanislaus, and appointed him an effective member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences, and upon his return to England in 1846 he received the honour of knighthood. In addition to the Silurian system, Sir Roderick Murchison, in connection with Professor Sedgwick, established the next overlying, or Devonian system. In 1855 he succeeded Sir H. de la Beche in the office of Director-General of the Geological Survey of the British Isles; and his latest labours have been repeated examinations of the rocks of his native Highlands, for which the Royal Society of Edinburgh have conferred upon him their first Brisbane gold medal.

Sir Roderick has served four times as President of the Geological Society, and eleven years as President of the Royal Geographical Society. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society, and also of the Linnæan Society. He was also a member of the Academies of St. Petersburg, Berlin, Copenhagen, Brussels, Stockholm, Turin, and a correspondent of the French Institute. He was for a long time trustee of the British Museum, the Hunterian Museum, and the British Association for the Advancement of Science, of which he was one of the founders.

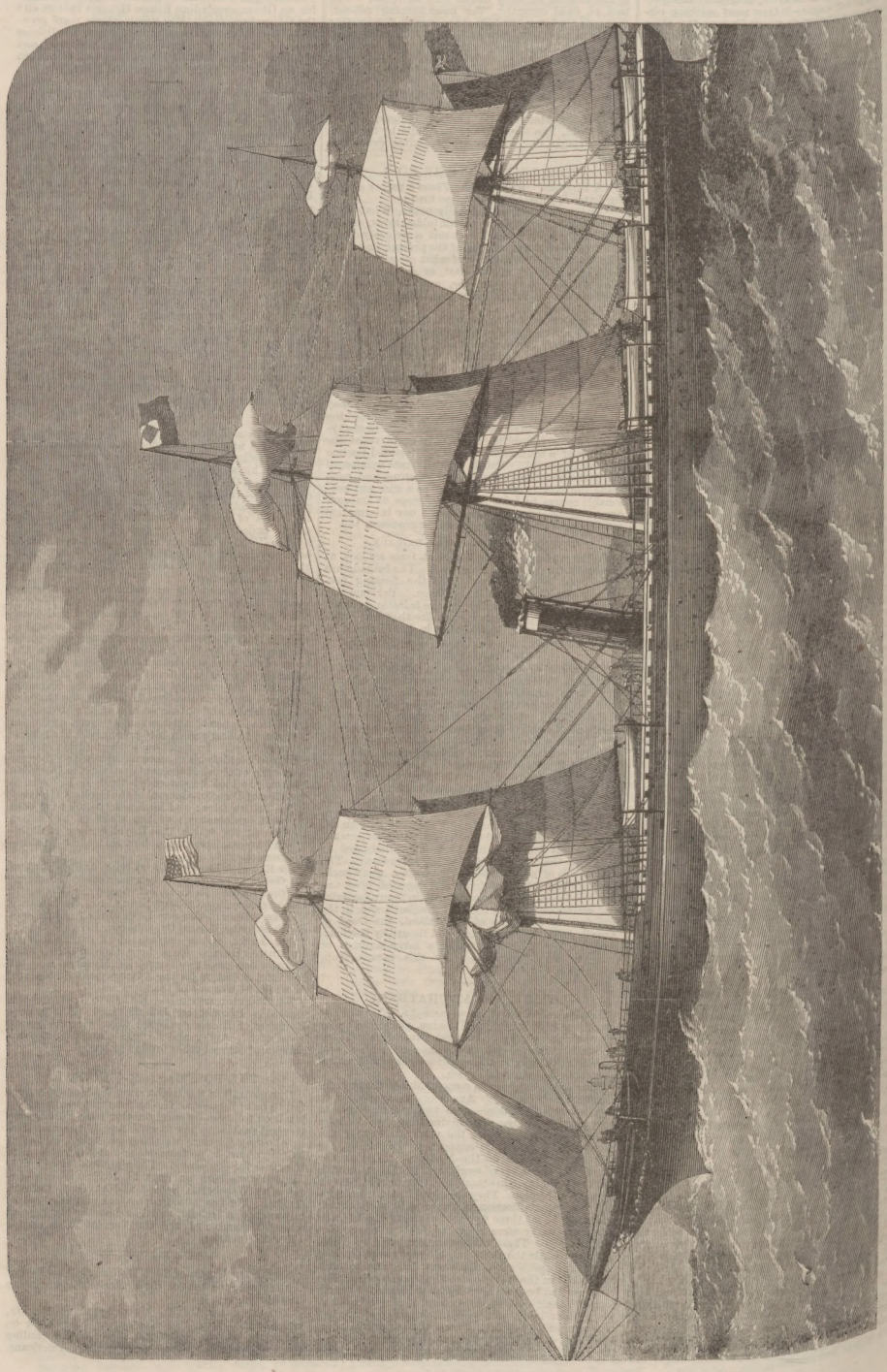
Sir Roderick was made K.C.B. in 1863, and was created a Baronet on Jan. 22, 1866. The present Emperor of Russia conferred upon him the grand cross of St. Anne, and he was also Knight Commander of several other foreign orders.

THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

Our portrait of the Right Hon. W. Monsell cannot fail to be of interest. The halfpenny postage reform has been followed by another. Our Irish Postmaster-General enables us now to write much longer missives by allowing "letters weighing an ounce, in lieu of half an ounce, to go from one end of the kingdom to the other for one penny. The right hon. member for Limerick was born on Sept. 21, 1812; and was educated at Winchester School and at Oriel College, Oxford. He has occupied several public offices of importance in Ireland, and has been for many years a useful member of the Government in successive Liberal Ministries.

The New Title of Lord Dufferin will be Earl of Carlingford, and that of Sir Frederick Rogers Baron Blancford.

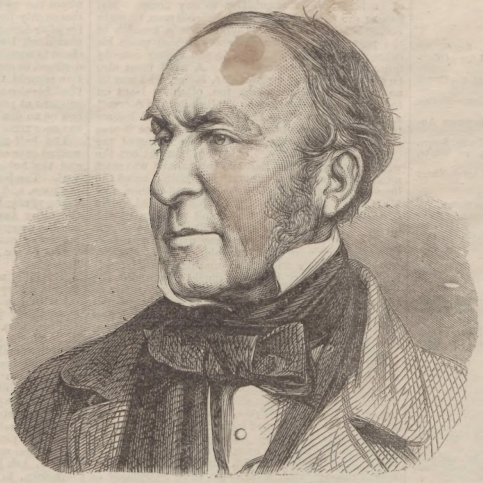
The Cunard Royal Mail Steamer Russia, which sailed from the Mersey for New York on Saturday, had on board 220 passengers, including General Burnside and numerous wealthy Americans.



ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK STEAM-SHIP WITH DETAILS OF THE CHICAGO FIRE.

Oct. 28, 1871





THE LATE SIR RODERICK MURCHISON.



FOREST FIRE IN AMERICA.

Amusements.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Concert on Saturdays.
DRURY LANE.—The Vokeses—Rebecca—Farce. Seven.
GAIETY.—Mariage aux Lanternes—Love for Love—Offenbach's Belle Hélène. Seven.
ADELPHI.—Autumn Manœuvres—Notre Dame—Comic Ballet. Seven.
PRINCESS'S.—A Criminal Couple—Eileen Oge—Farce. Seven.
HAYMARKET.—The Rivals—One Good Turn Deserves Another—A Kiss in the Dark. Seven.
LYCEUM.—A Pleasant Neighbour—Pickwick—Farce. Seven.
OLYMPIC.—Boot on the Right Leg—Woman in White. Seven.
STRAND.—Lodgers and Dodgers—Heir-at-Law—Three Musket Dears. Half-past Seven.
QUEEN'S.—First Night of the Tempest. Seven.
PRINCE OF WALES'S.—Farce—Caste. Half-past Seven.
VAUDEVILLE.—Autumn Manœuvres—Apple Blossoms—The Orange Tree. Seven.
GLOBE.—My Wife's Out—Partners for Life—The Swiss Cottage. Seven.
SADLER'S WELLS.—Farce—Drama. Seven:
HOLBORN AMPHITHEATRE.—Circus Sports. Half-past Seven. Afternoon Performances at Half-past Two on Wednesdays and Saturdays.
HENGLER'S CIRCUS, Argyll-street.—Horsemanship. Half-past Seven. Afternoon Performances at Half-past Two on Wednesdays and Saturdays.
SURREY.—Watch and Waif—Ticket-of-Leave Man. Seven.
ASTLEY'S.—Equestrian Drama, The Last of the Race. Seven.
STANDARD.—English Opera. Seven.
ALFRED.—Drama, &c. Seven.
BRITANNIA.—Drama and Farce. Seven.
NEW PAVILION.—£20,000 a Year. Seven.
GRECIAN.—Drama. Seven.
ALHAMBRA.—Theatre of Varieties. Eight.
PHILHARMONIC.—Chilpéric—Ballet. Eight.
POLYTECHNIC.—Open from Twelve to Five and from Seven till Ten. New Entertainments.
GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, Regent-street.—Mr. and Mrs. German Reed's Entertainment. Eight; Thursday and Saturday at three.
CHRISTY MINSTRELS, St. James's Hall.—Every night at Eight; Wednesdays and Saturdays, Three and Eight.
EVANS'S MUSIC HALL, Covent-garden. Eight.
MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION, Baker-street. Open from Ten a.m. till Ten p.m.
ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, Regent's Park. Open daily.
SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.—Monday, Tuesday, Saturday (free), Ten a.m. till Ten p.m.; Wednesday, Thursday, Friday (6d.), Ten till Five.
NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY, South Kensington Museum.—On Wednesdays and Saturdays from Twelve to Four between Michaelmas and Easter; from Easter till Michaelmas it is open till Five o'clock.
BRITISH MUSEUM, Great Russell-street. — Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, all the year round, except the first seven days of January, May, and September. Saturdays from Twelve to Eight.
NATIONAL GALLERY, Charing-cross.—Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.

"THE ROYAL NATIONAL OPERA COMPANY" has migrated from the St. James's to the Standard, to meet with better success, we hope, at the East-End than at the West-End.

GAIETY.

The ever-varying programme at the Gaiety, where "La Belle Hélène" has been revived so brilliantly, is to be changed again to-night, when Congreve's "Love for Love," adapted by Mr. John Hollingshead, takes the place of "The Matchmaker."

"PICKWICK."

Mr. Albery's adaptation of "Pickwick" at the Lyceum consists of a dramatic version of Mr. Jingle's elopement, and presents us with Mr. Irving as Jingle, Mr. Addison as Pickwick, and Mr. Belmore as Sam Weller; while Snodgrass, Tupman, Winkle, Rachel, and Emily also reappear, but only as the ghosts of themselves.

ASTLEY'S.

Ducrow's equestrian temple has been refransformed into the home of the equine drama by Messrs. J. and C. Sanger, whose name is so well known in many a country village and town and in London by their spirited management of the Agricultural Hall at Christmas. Scenes in the circle are enacted by the Sanger family with great dash, and there is a grand spectacular drama, "The Last of the Race," in which a host of Amazons take part on horseback.

"THE TEMPEST"

is to be revived at the Queen's, to-night, on the same scale of splendour as "A Midsummer Night's Dream" was presented by Mr. Clifton last year.

SADLER'S WELLS.

The theatre to which Mr. Phelps once attracted such distinguished audiences by his famous Shakspearean productions ought to be a popular house. It is situated in the midst of a large and respectable neighbourhood blessed with few respectable places of amusement, and we are sure it only wants good management to enable it to keep open all the year round. For many reasons, Islingtonians and residents in Clerkenwell will be glad to find that Sadler's Wells has been renovated and redecorated. It is now a bright and cheerful theatre. Mr. F. Belton is the transformer.

"Braving the Storm," the first novelty last Saturday, was exceedingly well acted, kept the audience laughing all through, and was also useful in giving early development to the comic strength of the company. Miss Alice Austin played the part of a petted and undutiful daughter, who would get married in spite of the parental veto, with ladylike grace and sufficient vivacity; and Mrs. G. Hodgson, as a housekeeper, was a most admirable stage "old woman." This lady is a genuine actress, and would, in her line of business, be an acquisition to any house. Mr. Sanger did not overplay the choleric old man, Captain Stoneyheart; and Mr. J. Collier gave a breadth to the part of an enamoured groom, which made his subsequent excellent playing in the higher comedy quite a surprise to the audience. A word must also be said for the *jeune premier*, Mr. Merer, who was by no means the stick which too often is leant on for this walk of the drama. "Braving the Storm" was followed by "The Marble Heart," well known to western playgoers at the Adelphi, where it was rendered so popular by the admirable acting of the late Mr. Leigh Murray. This piece brought out the whole strength of Mr. Belton's troupe, and was most admirably played throughout. Mr. Belton acted the love-lorn sculptor with both energy and pothos, and Mr. Collier, to whom we have before alluded, fairly divided with him the interest and plaudits of the audience as M. Volage, the editor of the *Magic Lantern*. Of the ladies we may say without qualification that they were all admirable. Miss L. Moodie, as the Paris belle with the "marble heart," fascinated the audience quite as much as she did the love-stricken sculptor; and Miss Emma Austin, as the rustic orphan Marie, was full of gentleness and simple grace. The other ladies looked, dressed, and acted their several parts to perfection, and gave, in the well-known picnic scene in the forest of Fontainebleau, a brilliant reminiscence of later Imperial French society. Altogether, it may be said of Mr. Belton and his company that they are all well up to their work, do not sacrifice ensemble to individual prominence, and seem rather to aim at the general finish of the French stage than endeavour each to secure an isolated individual success. Many of the artists, both male and female, are new to the London stage; but they have been admirably selected, and will, we have no doubt, under Mr. Belton's excellent management, soon come to be recognised as forming collectively one of the "strongest" dramatic companies in the metropolis.

Sports and Pastimes.

SPORTS FOR TO-DAY, OCT. 28.

Thames Hare and Hounds, Putney.—Football at Clapham, Hampstead, and elsewhere.—Pedestrianism at Fulham and Manchester.

LORD MAYOR DAKIN ON BETTING.

The Cambridgeshire week has produced the usual budget of false predictions from the turf prophets; and the insidious effect of these panderings to the taste for gambling on horse-racing has been exemplified in the wholesale arrest of betting men in the City, and in the smash-up of the "East End Spec."

Apropos of the charges against the Thorpes, keepers of the betting-lists at the Wellington Buffet, Lawrence-lane, the Lord Mayor, in giving

JUDGMENT,

said the house was all the more dangerous because, whilst in the guise of a place at which refreshments were to be had, all the machinery for gambling was to be found there. That was an aggravation of the case. *The dangerous propensity to engage in betting had, within his own experience as a magistrate, contributed largely to dishonesty and embezzlement.* There was no question as to the guilt of the four principal defendants; but there was a distinction to be drawn between the case of the two younger Thorpes and that of their father, under whose authority and influence, to some extent, they appeared to have acted. He therefore fined the two sons £25 each, with the alternative of a month's imprisonment. The father, on the other hand, was gravely responsible, carrying on, as he did, an open betting-house in the heart of the City, and thus laying the foundation, probably, for much future ruin and misery, by alluring young and inexperienced people into it. He should fail in his duty if he did not mark his sense of such conduct by imposing the heaviest penalty in his power, which was that he, Charles Thorpe, the father, be sentenced to six months' imprisonment. As to the defendant Slatter, he was the banker of the establishment, and sat in a public room decoying young men into the house to engage in the dangerous practice of betting. He sentenced Slatter, whom he regarded as a principal actor in the affair, to three months' imprisonment. The rest of the defendants he discharged, they having already suffered enough probably in the disgrace they had incurred by this prosecution.

Sir Thomas Henry dealt as severe a blow against this gambling propensity, at Bow-street, the same day, by fining Edward Jones, manager of the "East-End Spec," £100 and costs for keeping an illegal lottery.

LONDON ATHLETIC CLUB.

The wet of Saturday did not damp the pedestrian ardour of the members of the London Athletic Club. They held high festival, notwithstanding the downpour, at Lillie Bridge, on Saturday. Fortunately the members of the L. A. C. must now be thoroughly waterproof, and with commendable punctuality two of the challengers for the 100-yards cup turned out to contest a trial heat, and decide who was to have the honour of competing with the holder. These were A. Koch and G. R. Johnston, the former a well-known runner, and the latter almost a novice, of whom the most flaming reports were current. He thoroughly justified all that had been said of him, for after losing about two yards at starting, he went past Koch like a flash of lightning, and won as he chose in such fast time that W. Collett (the holder) declined to meet him in the final heat, and he therefore secured the cup without a second race. The Civil Service men on the ground were naturally very jubilant at possessing such a good man, and there can be no doubt that he is the fastest Londoner that has ever run.

The half-mile cup, for which Sydenham Dixon walked over at the last meeting, was next on the list, and the holder was opposed by A. E. Ball and A. Sarl. The last named made the running at a cracking pace, and at one time held a lead of more than a dozen yards; but after passing the quarter-mile mark the other two began to close the gap, and Dixon, coming away in the last 150 yards, won in the commonest of canters, almost walking past the tape in 2 min. 6½ sec., not bad time on such an unfavourable day.

The mile, which had promised to be so interesting, proved a very hollow affair, as C. H. Mason jumped off with the lead, was never headed, and came in some thirty yards before R. E. Hanins and W. C. Collins, who both pulled up. The former was quite out of form, and Collins was so unwell that he will doubtless make a better fight of it on another occasion. However, Mason richly deserved his victory, for it is no small feat to wade a mile in 4 min. 47 2-5 sec., and by this time the water stood an inch deep on many parts of the path.

The quarter-mile cup again went to W. Page, quite the best man the club possesses at this distance; but Koch pluckily turned out again to make a race of it, and ran uncommonly well for 300 yards.

C. J. Ash (14 yards start) carried off the 150-yards handicap, in which W. H. Palmer showed excellent form from scratch; and the 600-yards handicap saw the "violet and black" again to the fore, as Lynes Dixon (22 yards start) ran right away with it. The winner is quite a "colt," and, with care, will win many better races than this.

The next meeting of the London Athletic Club takes place on Saturday, Nov. 18, and a very attractive programme has been issued.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A CLERGYMAN IN THE HUNTING-FIELD.

An accident, which terminated fatally on Sunday, occurred to the Rev. Reginald Yorke, Curate of Powick, near Worcester, a few days ago. The deceased was cub-hunting with the Worcestershire hounds, when his horse swerved while crossing a fence, and rolled over him, injuring him fatally.

AQUATICS.

The victory of the Light Blue at Putney the last two years, together with the improved state of the Cam as a racing-course, has given boating at Cambridge an impetus such as it has not had for the last quarter of a century. This will doubtless be increased when the authorities of the town and University can agree as to some plan for keeping the dirty sewage out of the classic stream. Two new and commodious boat-houses are being erected for the premier boat clubs on the river, Trinity and St. John's, and these, being a brick and slated structure of considerable pretensions. Thus early in the term the river presents a most animated aspect. The various freshmen from the public schools are being put through their mill, as it is termed. Various crews are in active practice for the University fours, which take place this term. Mr. Goldie has been re-elected president of the University Club, and Mr. E. A. Spencer, of Second Trinity, secretary. Trial eights are expected to be in practice in a few days, and no effort will be spared to repeat the victory of the last two years.

Mr. Archibald Maclaren, of the Oxford Gymnasium, predicts that we shall be some day "a nation of swimmers." The *Times* and *Punch* having taken up the subject, the invaluable art we have so long advocated in this Journal will at least be brought prominently before the public. By precept and practice the London Swimming Club has done much to teach London swimming. We are glad to see that Mr. Maclaren is doing his best in the same direction at Oxford. In a useful letter to the *Times* he writes:—

"I have had some practical experience in the art myself, as I have had in most exercises and modes of voluntary physical exertion, but I know none that I would so much like a boy of mine to excel in as swimming—none which I would so much like to cultivate with enthusiasm and pride as I would this; for I know none that would be to him so pleasant in the practice, none which would be so useful to him in the possess for his own sake, and, it may be, for the sake of others."

Now that the great authority on physical education at Oxford has spoken out thus warmly in favour of swimming, may we not look soon for an annual Oxford and Cambridge swimming, as well as boating, race?

HARMONIUMS, best quality only, full compass, £4 15s.; 3 stops, £5 12s.; 5 stops, £6 12s.; 7 stops, £8 18s.; 8 stops, £11 11s., &c. Warranted perfect, free. Price Lists of all kinds of Musical Instruments post-free. B. W., B. TROST, 263, Whitechapel-road, London.—[ADVT.]

Books at Books.

A BOOK FOR THE DRAWING-ROOM.

An annual as welcome as the most brilliant chrysanthemum is before us. Its glowing colours will bloom all the year round on the drawing-room table. Six charming illustrations of birds, depicting "Calm," "Infancy," "Old Age," "Society," "Solitude," and "Storm," each a gem of print-painting, make the *Illustrated London Almanack* for 1872 particularly attractive. As headings to the calendars of the months there are twelve pictures of the coasting craft of all nations; and, interspersed with multifarious information, which will make this Almanack of daily use, we have also a series of portraits and admirable engravings of fine-art paintings that are triumphs of artistic skill, worthy of the first of pictorial publications, the *Illustrated London News*.

DICKENS FOR THE MILLION.

With the hearty greeting reserved for genial friends we hail the first volume of the cheapest edition ever published of Charles Dickens's works. "Oliver Twist," bountifully illustrated by a clever young artist (Mr. Mahony), and well bound in cloth, for two shillings: such was the bargain we picked up at Poole's, in Booksellers'-row, as Holywell-street has been aptly re-christened; and similarly cheap may "Martin Chuzzlewit," and the rest of the series be obtained on publication, at the same literary emporium, where the seemingly ruinous custom obtains of selling books twenty-five per cent under the usual price.

"THE DRUID" SPORTING LIBRARY.

Cheap editions are also issued of the noted works of "The Druid," quaintest of sporting writers, the Dickens of the turf. In "The Druid's" vivid books we have the healthiest side of the sporting world limned in a style which loses not a jot of power from its homeliness:—

"I'll tell you what it is, my old friends," said a candidate, when he had been met at the station and duly conducted to a chair at the end of his committee-room, "I'm not going to stand up here for a speech to-night, but I'll just come down and smoke a pipe with you." It was 6 to 4 on him at once. He talked about the worst of it on the polling day. Such a collection of the sporting element might make the Jockey Club prick up its ears and fill the author-world with envy. It suits our own humour to a nicety. We want to nestle down quickly into our stride, and tell from our note-book, of yore, the past and paddock recollections of many a Scotch, English and Scottish worthy.

This easily does "The Druid" introduce "Scott and Sebright;" and as familiarly and pleasantly does he recommend his host of anecdotes, which have special value as being generally taken down from the lips of the veteran hero who figure in them. Equally interesting are "Silk and Scarlet," "Saddle and Sirloin," and "Post and Paddock," each revised and re-edited by "The Druid's" son, Mr. Sydenham Dixon. Messrs. Frederick Warne and Co. publish "The Druid" Sporting Library.

EMIGRATION TO CANADA.

A labourer of love which has lifted 2380 persons from the slough of poverty is truly a grand work. Such has been work which the Rev. A. Styleman Herring has been instrumental in performing; and how effectively the good work has been done may be learnt from a twopenny pamphlet, "Letters from Canada, with Hints to Emigrants Proceeding to the North American Provinces," written by the reverend gentleman, and published by Messrs. S. W. Partridge and Co., Paternoster-row. These letters, being veritable letters from emigrants of all classes, furnish all particulars essential (passage expenses, ship life, and what to do on arrival) to persons intending to follow in their tracks. As for the Rev. A. S. Herring's Home, their value will be evident when it is mentioned that he is the animating spirit and treasurer of the Church-and-all Emigration Society, in which capacity he has accompanied emigrants to Canada, and his exertions must have been immense in the good cause he has at heart:—

"After traversing 12,000 miles, holding seven public meetings, preached sixteen times, and mixing with all classes in towns, the country, and in the wilderness, I can most conscientiously say Canada is a good place for a working man. That of the 48,000 emigrants settled there during the past two years the great majority are doing well, some *very* well. I am convinced this is the most permanent way of helping the poor and unemployed."

GOOD VALUE FOR MONEY is desired by all, hence the general and increasing demand for Horniman's Pure Tea, which is uniformly strong, wholesome, and truly cheap. Sold only in Packets, by 2000 agents.—[ADVT.]

SEIDLITZ, Fevers, and Bilious Complaints.—The preparations of this name are recommended by Lamplough's Pyretic Saline, as remedies in their cure and prevention. Of chemists; and 113, Holborn-hill.—[ADVT.]

THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY AND THE CHICAGO FIRE.—The Emperor William has remitted 1000 thalers to the committee for the relief of the sufferers by the burning of Chicago.

THE PRUSSIANS have commenced the evacuation of the six departments specified in the Franco-German Convention, the ratification of which has been exchanged between the two Governments.

Choice Bits.

THREE OLD SAWS.

If the world seems cold to you,
Kindle fires to warm it!
Let their comfort hide from view
Winters that deform it.
Hearts as frozen as your own
To that radiance gather:
You will soon forget to moan—
"Ah! the cheerless weather!"

If the world 's a wilderness,
Go build houses in it!
Will it help your loneliness
On the winds to din it?
Raise a hut, however slight;
Weeds and brambles smother,
And to roof and meal invite
Some forlorner brother.

If the world 's a vale of tears,
Smile till rainbows span it!
Breathe the love that life endears,
Clear from clouds that fan it.
Of your gladness lend a gleam
Unto souls that shiver,
Show them how dark sorrow's stream
Blends with Hope's bright river.

Chit-Chat.

ANOTHER CONTRADICTION.—Comte Davillier, writing from Chiselhurst, denies that the Emperor Napoleon ever used the famous words attributed to him in one of his proclamations, that he would only return to Paris dead or victorious.

A GIFT FROM PARIS.—At a meeting of the Court of Common Council of the city of London, last week, M. Léon Say and M. Vantrain, on the part of the city of Paris, presented to the city of London a gold medal and a magnificent model in bronze of the Hôtel de Ville before its destruction. Both the distinguished visitors read a brief address, and were loudly cheered, as they were on the occasion of the Lord Mayor's banquet in their honour the previous night.

THE LORD MAYOR'S OFFICIAL INCOME (which in round numbers is £8000 a year) is almost necessarily absorbed in hospitality; and the one item of charity alone helps to explain how the charges of the office invariably exceed its emoluments.

MR. JOHN BENNETT, the watchmaker, of Cheapside, was elected Sheriff, on the 20th inst., in place of the late Mr. Sheriff Young. Dr. W. C. Bennett, the popular poet, is a brother of the new Sheriff.

A DENSE FOG hung over the metropolis on Tuesday morning for hours, causing a suspension of all traffic on the river and considerable interruption to the running of the metropolitan and suburban trains.

THE TICHBORNE TRIAL.—The hearing of this case will recommence on Nov. 7. The claimant to the Tichborne baronetcy and estates is now staying with a friend in Cornwall. It is alleged by his adherents that the first person he will put into the witness-box, on the resumption of the trial, will be Arthur Orton.

THE INNS OF COURT have finally determined to establish compulsory examinations.

THE MORDAUNT DIVORCE CASE will be tried over again, and the former witnesses have been subpœnaed.

THE DEATH is announced of Mr. Charles Babbage, the well-known mathematician.

THE DISTINGUISHED LINE-ENGRAVER, John Henry Robinson, R.A., died at his residence, New Grove, Petworth, on Saturday afternoon, about four o'clock. His health had been failing for the last twelve months.

READING ALOUD.—We hear that Miss Faithfull has organised, under high auspices, a series of lectures t oladies on elocution. They will shortly commence at her new residence, 50, Norfolk-square, Hyde Park, and will, doubtless, induce those who value home pleasures to take an interest in this rare accomplishment.

PRINCE NAPOLEON arrived at Ajaccio, in Corsica, on Saturday evening, but no demonstration took place in his honour.

THE SALE is announced of the boats, velocipedes, and other toys belonging to the Prince Imperial.

THE QUEEN OF THE BELGIANS has been summoned by her dressmaker to pay her bill, amounting to 67,000f. Her Majesty refuses to discharge it on the ground that the prices are exorbitant.

THE STATUE OF THE LATE LORD DERBY, for which the Metropolitan Board of Works offered a site upon the Thames Embankment, is to be erected near the Houses of Parliament.

EMPLOYMENT.—I want 1000 Agents to canvass for "The Complete Herbalist." I will give such terms and furnish such advertising facilities that no man need make less than £500 per month and all expenses, no matter whether he ever canvassed before or not. A premium of a new dress given to lady canvassers.—Address Prof. O. Phelps Brown, 2, King-street, Covent-garden, London, and full particulars will be sent by return of post.—[ADVT.]

Quips and Cranks.

HOW TO BE HAPPY.

Take the open air—
The more you take the better
Follow nature's laws
To the very letter.

Let the doctors go
To the Bay of Biscay;
Let alone the gin,
The brandy, and the whisky.

Freely exercise;
Keep your spirits cheerful;
Let no dread of sickness
Make you ever fearful.

Eat the simplest food;
Drink the pure cold water;
Then you will be well,
Or, at least, you ought to.

PADDY ABROAD.—"Bains, chaud et froides;" that is good Parisian French enough for "hot and cold baths." But who could blame the Irishman who "knew beans" and was fond of them, but didn't know a word of Johnny Crapaud's lingo, and took the *affiche* for the sign of a favourite dish at the door of a restaurant? "Banes chawed and fried," he exclaimed, "may be good, but I 'd rather cook 'em first in my own way, and ate 'em afterwards."

MODERN PARAGRAPHING.—Some American genius has invented the following delicate manner of stating a fatal occurrence:—"A man in new Hampshire the other day ate fifteen dozen raw oysters on a wager. The silver trimmings alone on his coffin cost 12 dols. 35c.—A man warned his wife in New Orleans not to light fire with kerosene. Her clothes fit his second wife remarkably well.—A boy in Detroit disregarded his mother's warning not to skate on the river, as the ice was thin. His mother don't have to cook for so many as she did by one."

JOSH BILLINGS says a large policy of life insurance doesn't exactly make a man's corpse smile at his widow, but it helps amazingly to get another fellow to do it for him.

A FRENCH WRITER on gastronomical subjects has defined indigestion to be "the ingratitude of the stomach."

THREE INDIANAPOLIS UNDERTAKERS are "running" each other on prices, and several people talk of dying in order to take advantage of low rates.

"LOOK HERE, SQUIRE; where was you born?" said a persistent Yankee to a five-minutes' acquaintance. "I was born," said the victim, "in Boston, Tremont-street, No. 44, left-hand side, on the first day of August, 1810, at five o'clock in the afternoon; physician, Dr. Warren; nurse, Sally Benjamin." Yankee was answered completely. For a moment he was stuck. Soon, however, his face brightened, and he quickly said, "Yeas; wa'al, I calculate you don't recollect whether it was a frame or brick house, dew ye?"

HOW to test the weight of a wall—Scale it.

IF YOU break your arm, don't use a gin sling.

A GOOD PLACE for early birds—The city of Worms.

A COLORADO STOREKEEPER solaces his customers with FyNe KUT 2. bak O.

A LITTLE SHAVER was told by his mother, the other evening, at the table, that he could not have any meat, as it was not good for him, when he somewhat astonished her by quoting a verse from a Sunday-school lesson, that "man could not live by bread alone," and added, "Now, Ma, I don't think little boys can either."

FOOLISH SONG—Stupid-ditty.

MISER'S LOVE-SONG—Cupid-ditty.

"I SAY, MILKMAN, you give your cows too much salt." "Why, how do you know how much salt I give them?" "I judge from the appearance of the milk you bring us lately. Salt makes the cows dry, and then they drink too much water, and that makes their milk thin, you know."

WHEN cannot a toper stand upright?—When he 's in-knee-briated.

HOW TO WRITE LOVE-LETTERS.—An American paper gives the following reply to a supposed correspondent:—"There is no stated rule for writing love-letters. You should write on foolscap paper, and bear on as soft as you can, using words of such burning love that they will sizzle on the point of the pen. It is also advisable to sling in a hunk of pathos occasionally, such as, 'Dearest Augusta, I love you with a love larger than an elephant's; I think of you every day, and by-and-by, when the days grow longer, I shall think of you twice a day.' It is also well to put an ink-blot in the corner, with the observation, 'Darling, I kissed this spot;' or 'I hove a sigh in this vicinity.'"

SWEARING.—"Mother," said a sharp little boy, "is it wicked to say damn?" "Certainly, my son; that would be swearing." "But is it wicked to say coffer-dam?" "Oh, no, my son; that is the name of an inanimate object, like a house or a table." "Well, mother," responded the young hopeful, "the old cow has got a potato in her throat, and I thought she would coffer dam head off."



THE RELIEF OF CHICAGO: KILLING BULLOCKS IN GENERAL SHERIDAN'S CAMP.





THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM MONSELL, M.P.,
POSTMASTER-GENERAL.



ENGLISH STORES FOR THE RELIEF OF CHICAGO.

Stories of To-Day.

"AS INTERESTING AS 'ROBINSON CRUSOE.'"

THE LOSS OF THE MEGÆRA

is at last related in detail; and the sojourn of the crew on St. Paul's Island was, according to a *Times'* leader-writer, "as interesting as 'Robinson Crusoe.'" It is upon the official despatch of Captain Thrupp that this writer founds the following narrative:—

"It is now clearly proved by the testimony of the Captain and the three engineers that the Megæra was

UTTERLY ROTTEN, AND FALLING TO PIECES;

that she could not safely make the shortest voyage where heavy weather was to be expected; and that, furthermore, this absolute unfitness for service could have been ascertained with the greatest ease by any person of ordinary skill who examined the ship. We now see that when she was placed at the bottom of the list of vessels of her class, and declared unfit to be employed for any kind of freight in the Abyssinian war, there was no excessive caution or scrupulosity displayed, but simply such common judgment as would be exercised by any shipowner or trader who knew his business. This vessel, built in 1844, had been brought, by long service and natural decay, to such a point of crankiness that a hole might have been kicked in her bottom when the Admiralty, on the advice of some one or more of its familiars, decided on fitting her with sailors and stores, and sending her half round the world. The sailors fancy that if it had been a question of transporting soldiers there would have been more care for their safety, but we doubt much whether the people who selected the Megæra could have had the intelligence to make complimentary or even invidious distinctions.

THE SHIP SAILED

in February, and the incident of her putting into Queenstown will be remembered from the reference to it in the House of Commons when the news of the loss arrived. At Queenstown she was inspected by the Admiral; some attention was paid to the complaints of the officers, and a portion of the stores taken out to give them room; but the vital point of her unseaworthiness was never ascertained. She was favoured with exceptionally fine weather during the voyage, and this enabled her to make her way to the remote region where the Island of St. Paul is situated. On June 8

SHE SPRANG A LEAK,

and her subsequent history is related in the despatch of Captain Thrupp. He tells the incredible tale with all simplicity. First, let us notice what kind of vessel the Megæra was found to be when her Captain and crew got her, in comparative safety, to the shores of St. Paul's. The Captain naturally desired to proceed on his voyage if there were a possibility of doing so. The Captain who loses his ship loses with it professional reputation and the chance of further employment unless he can prove clearly that the event was due to causes absolutely beyond his control; and no man is willing to subject himself to such an ordeal. So when the leak was first reported, and even after it was determined to run for St. Paul's, Captain Thrupp thought he might be able eventually to reach Australia.

"But it was not 'the loss of a rivet in the ship's bottom,' as he and the engineers sanguinely hoped, which caused the leak, but 'a plate was discovered to have been considerably worn away, and the edges of the hole so thin that they could be easily bent with two fingers.' The weather was terrible when, on the night of June 16, they neared St. Paul's. The next day they anchored in 12½ fathoms, and sent down a diver to examine the ship's bottom. The three engineers who were on board were ordered to report, and their opinions accompany the despatch. Mr. Mills says he is of opinion that, even in the event of the present leak being temporarily stopped, the plate is so honeycombed from corrosion—which he attributes to age and wear—that it would be unsafe to proceed on the voyage. Mr. Brown found that the leak was due to the gradual decay of the iron; that the plate for some distance round the hole was much corroded, and that large rust-holes were in the plates. 'The place where the leak has broken through is not more than 1-16th of an inch thick.' Subsequently the two chief engineers found that many of the girders were eaten through at the bottom, and others nearly so; one of those eaten quite through ran across the place where the leak had taken place. The bilge-pumps being constantly choked, the valve-boxes were taken off to examine them, as also the lids of the non-return valves, when 'pieces of iron were taken out a quarter of an inch thick and an inch and a half in diameter, evidently having been washed from the bottom, for some of them had remains of cement on them.'

"The captain states that, on receiving this last report and also that of the divers, he came to the conclusion that, 'evidently breaking up as the ship was, the girders separating from the bottom, that bottom leaky in one place and very thin in many more, the pumps being continually choked with pieces of iron, and those thick pieces,' he could not longer persist in the voyage with so many lives at stake, they being 1300 miles from the nearest part of Australia. 'So, at 9.15 a.m., I turned the hands up, read prayers, and then informed the ship's company that the ship was not fit to proceed on her voyage, and ordered provisions and stores to be at once landed.' On June 19, heavy squalls blowing, and only one anchor being left,

THE MEGÆRA WAS BEACHED.

What follows is as interesting as 'Robinson Crusoe.' They found themselves better off than they expected. They took out three tanks to use as boilers for condensing, the charts reporting that there was no water on the island. But there had been a rainy season, and water was to be had in abundance. The bread was sufficient for 130 days if the men were placed on very short allowance; and, besides this, there were 3000 lb. of rice found on the island. Fish could be caught in any quantity, and crayfish also were to be had. With the usual

CLEVERNESS OF THE SAILORS,

a hose 860 ft. long was carried up to the top of the cliffs to the neighbourhood of the water-pools, and the water ran freely in about ten minutes. But, in spite of all these devices, the crew of the Megæra must have been a prey to intense anxiety. The island, though in the track from the Cape to Australia, is rarely visited, and their little store might be exhausted before aid could come to them. It was not till the 16th of July, a month after they had sighted the island, that a vessel was reported in sight. It was the Aurora, a Dutch ship, and Lieutenant Jones got alongside. She sent word that she could take twenty men, but disappeared during the night. However, she carried the news which in due time was to bring deliverance to the crew of the Megæra in their island prison.

"Such is this strange history; and our first feeling, now that we know it, with its details, on good authority, must be thankfulness that Captain Thrupp and his crew should have escaped such imminent danger. Never were men more near destruction than those who were sent to sea in the Megæra. But for their proximity to the island they must all have perished. It is pleasant, in this miserable story of perverse and obstinate folly, to be able to pay a tribute of admiration to the seamanlike qualities which those on board displayed in the hour of need. We may congratulate ourselves that, as long as we have men like them, no amount of official imbecility can quite ruin the British Navy."

A GENTLEMAN MISSING.

"Mysteriously disappeared from Ramsgate, since the evening of Monday, the 16th inst., a young gentleman, twenty-two years of a ge, 5ft. 11 in. in height, athletic figure, of fair complexion, dark brown hair, parted in the middle, slight brown whiskers and moustache, thin face, one front tooth in the lower jaw missing."

Such is one of the latest sensational advertisements of Pollaky in the "agony column" of the *Times*, and the announcement appears to be deserving of credit, if we may believe the subjoined statement.

Early on the morning of Tuesday week some workmen employed in making the embankment for the new road under the East Cliff, Ramsgate, discovered a complete suit of gentleman's clothes lying on the rocks, and it was evident from their saturated condition that they had been placed within reach of the tide some hours previously. The clothes were at once conveyed to the police-station, and it was found that there were no papers nor money in any of the pockets. The sleeve-links of the shirt had been taken out, but three gold studs still remained. Inquiries were set on foot, and it was soon discovered that a gentleman had arrived at Ramsgate on the previous evening by the 6.35 train, and had engaged apartments at the Granville Hotel, whither his luggage was conveyed from the railway station by one of the hotel porters. After spending a short time at the hotel, part of which was occupied in writing some letters, the gentleman appears to have gone out, although no one actually saw him leave the place, and he has not been heard of since. Some cards left at the Granville gave a clue as to the name and address of the visitor, and the relatives were at once communicated with by telegram, the supposition being that the missing gentleman had been accidentally drowned.

On the arrival of his friends from London this idea received some sort of confirmation from their statement that he was an expert swimmer, and was somewhat partial to bathing at unusual hours. No body, however, was washed ashore, and hence the theory as to drowning has been somewhat shaken, as, unless a swimmer ventured out a very long distance, the tide would most certainly send the body in shore at some point along the coast between Ramsgate and Broadstairs.

Meanwhile another circumstance has come to light which affords some ground for imagining that the clothes were left under the cliff as a blind, in order that the owner, after donning another suit, might the more easily leave the neighbourhood unnoticed. It seems that on the Monday evening the person referred to, before leaving the station, deposited in the cloak-room of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway a brown paper parcel, for which he received the usual numbered ticket; and it is believed that the ticket was, later in the same evening, presented at the station and the parcel obtained by another person. This much is known—that he had no parcel of that kind when he left London; neither did he take any such parcel to the Granville; hence it is surmised that he might have provided himself with a fresh suit of clothes for the purpose of carrying out some plan he had in view. This idea is borne out by the fact that neither money, pocket-book, nor watch was found with the clothes on the rocks.

The affair, it will be seen, is at present somewhat mysterious; but it is possible that the offer of a reward, which appears as an advertisement in the Ramsgate newspapers, and the inquiries set on foot by Superintendent Buss, may lead to some explanation. We have only to add that the gentleman who is missing was connected with a large business firm in London, and was about twenty-two years of age.

Garden Work.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

THE name of Forsyth is so intimately associated with foresight in the culture of chrysanthemums that lovers of this bright autumnal flower will readily respond to Mr. Adam Forsyth's invitation soliciting the inspection of his collection, which will be truly grand in less than a month's time. Ho! for Brunswick Nursery, Stoke Newington, in November!

A correspondent of the *Gardener's Magazine* contributes a useful paper on

SPRING FLOWERS

"The season for clearing the flower beds of their summer occupants has once more returned, and those who are anxious to have a display of beautiful flowers next spring must make active preparations and fill the beds as quickly as possible, for there is great danger of a considerable portion of many of the plants perishing, if the winter is at all severe, when planted late.

"Turning to the beds, one planted with Silene pendula for centre, surrounded with a band of purple pansies, an edging of golden feather, and a margin of cerastium, will be found very effective.

"A bed filled with Myosotis dissitiflora, and edged with a broad band of Alyssum saxatile compactum, dotted alternately with Couronne Pourpre tulips, will also be highly satisfactory.

"The only way of planting tulips to produce a satisfactory effect is, in my opinion, to dot them amongst dwarf-growing plants, such as those here mentioned; for their beauty is of too short a duration to justify our leaving the beds bare and unsightly all the winter.

"For effectiveness a star of Pyrethum golden feather, set in a groundwork of Viola cornuta, and the bed edged with Sempervivum, is probably unsurpassed.

"A circle divided into five with cross lines of Belvoir Castle dwarf yellow wallflower, and the segments filled with Cliveden blue pansy and edged with Viola lutea grandiflora, is also good. Divided in the same way with Arabis, and the segments filled with Silene pendula or Saponaria calabrica, and surrounded with a marginal band of Myosotis dissitiflora, the effect would be remarkably good.

"This style of planting admits of yet another variation. Instead of either the wallflower or arabis, a double row of sunset pansy (yellow) may be planted, the bed edged with Cerastium tomentosum, and the segments filled with imperial blue pansy.

"The following examples are also worthy of mention:—Viola cornuta perfection, inclosed with an edging of Viola lutea grandiflora, and a margin of Erythronium dencscanis; Nemophila insignis, edged with Iberis sempervirens; Hepatica, single blue, inclosed with a band of double white daisies, and a margin of hepatica, single pink; Viola cornuta, edged with Dactylis glomerata variegata; for they are all good and effective. In conclusion, let me say that, in planting geometric schemes, each bed should be filled with a single block of colour, and the edging, if any, very narrow.

"J. W. SILVER.

"The Gardens, The Laurels, Taunton."

ENDIVE AND LETTUCE FOR WINTER SALADS.

There are two ways of protecting endive and lettuce ready for use at this season of the year. The first is to lift the plants carefully, and plant them rather close together in a cold frame; and the other is to cover them with some portable contrivance, such as Looker's acme garden frames or Rendle's portable plant protectors. Both are invaluable aids in keeping up a supply of salading during the winter months. A few hundred feet run of these contrivances would be of immense service in gardens of all sizes during the winter months, and they can be turned to profitable account throughout the summer season.

In lifting both endive and lettuce it is of the highest importance to avoid injuring the leaves, for when bruised at this season of the year they soon decay, and it is a work of considerable difficulty to preserve the plants. The glass should be taken off whenever the weather is sufficiently favourable to admit of its being done. No advantage will result in admitting air in very foggy weather, and when there is apprehension of showers the lights should be tilted instead of being drawn off.

FRUIT-TREES TO BE PLANTED

as soon as possible; manure not to be used unless the ground is in a poor condition, and then a little fresh soil should be used with it, if possible. The peach, nectarine, and apricot all require a firm, substantial, and somewhat adhesive soil, a south aspect, and to be lifted if required, as the next year's crop will be less jeopardised by getting them early to the places in which they are to fruit. Fork in a good dressing of manure between the trees in old plantations. Put in cuttings of choice sorts; the cuttings to be straight, ripe shoots of this year, and all the lower buds removed, so as to prevent the throwing up of suckers.

The Ladies' Column.

THE WORKING WOMEN'S COLLEGE.

THE WINTER SESSION

of this excellent educational institution in Queen-square having just opened, we avail ourselves with pleasure of an article in the *Daily News*, in order to bring the college before our readers afresh.

CLASSES.

The Working Women's College has three grades of classes—the Preparatory, for teaching reading, writing, and spelling; the intermediate, for meeting the needs of new students in English, arithmetic, geography, and lessons in sanitary subjects; and the regular college classes, which include mathematics, languages, physical science, history, law, and art. Mrs. Frank Malleson, honorary secretary of the college, grappled boldly with the objection that this programme was too ambitious.

"What is the use of Latin, or drawing, or botany to working people?" she represented a hostile critic saying. "You should teach women things which bear upon their daily life."

The reply to this was, and is, that while the college authorities have a high respect for special training, and hold that thorough work, whether it be the scrubbing of a floor or the keeping of books, is always valuable, they do not consider it their business to teach these things. "For what are 'the special duties' of women, the administration of home and the management of children, no culture," adds Mrs. Malleson, "can be too wide or too deep. A girl who trains herself by the learning of a language, or the study of physiology, or history, or drawing, in habits of close attention to small things, in persistency of work, and reverent patience will make a better shop-woman, a better servant, a more valuable worker in any and every department of labour."

STUDENTS.

We find from the latest report, published by the council, that between October, 1869, and December, 1870, more than two hundred young women were entered upon the register as students. Among these were assistants in shops, and stallkeepers, book-folders, domestic servants, dressmakers, milliners, needle-women, feather-makers, florists, gold-leaf cutters, jewel polishers, housekeepers, compositors, laundresses, parasol-makers, barmaids, telegraph and other clerks, machinists, outfitters, nurses, perfumers, bookmakers, wigmakers, hat-trimmers, photograph colourists, artist's models, teachers, upholstresses, bedmakers, tailoresses, cigar-makers, toymakers, bedmakers, corsetmakers, collar-makers, and braiders, besides a goodly number of young girls whose occupation has not yet been determined, and women who are at in the trades of their fathers or husbands, or who, by helping in the house-work of the family, save the employment of servants.

The difficulties which attend the studies of many of these young women, the distances they traverse to reach the evening class and to gain their homes after it is over; the busy, laborious lives they lead, the smallness of their earnings, and the absolute impossibility of their obtaining intellectual assistance or congenial companionship save at and by virtue of the college, would fill a volume. A nightly walk from Northerhithe to Queen-square and back again for instruction which is only given between the hours of 7 and 10 p.m. is a fair sample of what these young women students are content to undertake for the sake of knowledge.

Turning to a recent table of class attendance, we find the French language to be the most popular subject; arithmetic and English grammar to come next; while English history and drawing both have many followers. Six young women applied themselves to algebra, seven to Latin, nine to physical geography, and nine to geology in a single term. In French, out of the seven young women who presented themselves for examination by Professor Cassel, one did not pass, but four took first-class certificates, and two took honours, and this with the same standard as that for matriculation at the College of London University.

But with all this success the Working Women's College does not pay its own expenses. The fees are necessarily low. For the preparatory classes six-pence for five nights, threepence for two nights a week, four or five shillings and two shillings paid in advance are charged. For the intermediate classes the fees are two shillings per term for one class, three shillings for two classes, and four shillings for three classes; while the college classes range from two shillings a term for one English class, and one shilling for every additional class; to three shillings a term for Latin, and four shillings for French.

Such are the circumstances under which the Working Women's College held the opening meeting of its eighth session on Monday week, when Professor Henry Morley delivered the inaugural address. Mrs. Frank Malleson afterwards delivered a special address with reference to the

PROPOSED AMALGAMATION OF THE WORKING MEN'S AND WORKING WOMEN'S COLLEGES

into one institution. The education of boys and girls, and of men and women, together, was, remarked Mrs. Malleson, the true and national method, and their separate education was the abnormal and false method of training. When the Working Women's College was founded they were well content to leave any practical test of the principle in abeyance. There were signs that pointed to the coming of a time for a finer development of college life through the union of the institutions. Apart from all questions of economy and obvious convenience, she had watched carefully, day by day, the presence of boys and girls in the same school. She had seen the differences of the one sex tell well upon the differences of the other, and upon the common work; she had seen the influence of refined women fighting against the ignorance and common school morality of both; and she believed the moral tone was stronger and deeper than could have been attained had the school been composed of either boys or girls alone. If the training of such different elements was more difficult, and demanded more of the teachers, the results were more worthy of attainment. The experiment had succeeded in all respects in Sheffield, Birmingham, and in London. Mr. Moncure Conway gave some personal experience of his own in the United States, highly favourable to mixed education. And the meeting, which was numerously attended, terminated with a few closing observations from the chairman, Professor Sheldon Amos.

SOCIAL LIFE FOR FRIENDLESS GIRLS IN LONDON.

The question of amalgamating the Working Women's and the Working Men's Colleges is one which may be safely left with the experienced and able people who are discussing it. That which concerns us all, and which cannot be too widely known, is that any industrious working girl or woman can for a few shillings a year become a member of a society which confers enormous social benefits, in the kindest and most thoughtful way. The one qualification is that the girl or woman should work for her living. This being so, she may enter herself as a student, and, as it is well to understand, may limit her studies as she thinks proper. She who wishes to write legibly, to spell correctly, to add shillings and halfpence together on paper without mistakes will be welcomed as cordially by Mrs. Sheldon Amos and Miss M. Whitehead, the two lady superintendents, as the more aspiring damsel who has a craving for Euclid.

There are social evenings, too, on Saturdays, when the week's labours are crowned by a pleasant meeting in the coffee-room. In this, and in some other features, the Working Women's College reminds the stranger a little of a ladies' club, but its main ideas and object are never lost sight of, and the woman who joins it without becoming happier and wiser, and better for the trifling outlay she makes must be strangely unfortunate or strangely obtuse.

FASHIONS FOR THE FUTURE.

Le Follet does *not* record one fact relating to the fashions of the future. It is that a guild of ladies is to be formed to promote modesty of dress, to do away with extravagance, and substitute the neatness and sobriety suitable to Christian women. Miss Harrison, of Swanage, Dorset, is acting as organiser of the guild.

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	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
15	2 13 3	13 6 3	26 12 6	266 5 0
20	2 9 2	12 5 10	24 11 8	245 16 8
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30	2 1 6	10 7 6	20 15 0	207 10 0

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